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BLACK AGATHA.

Black Agatha is dead and gone,
  Toll the bell in the old church-tower!
Never again will she grieve or groan,
Bending and bowing o'er rut and stone,
Aching in every nerve and bone,
  At early morn or the twilight hour,
With her broad, flat basket of raiment clean,
From her little laundry upon the green.
Her work is done, her race is run,
  Toll the bell in the old church-tower!

Black was her face, and wrinkled and rent,
  Toll the bell, toll the bell!
And her hair was white, her form was bent;
And what if she sometimes grumbling went?
Her lot was not one to breed content,
  Her feeble frame was a shriveled shell,
And she was so old that her groans and tears
Could not number her many years.
And now it is best that she should rest,
  Toll the bell, toll the bell!

She was a slave in Tennessee,
  Toll the bell in the belfry high!
From South to North she drifted—free,
Though little but slavery still found she,
Toiling as long as her eyes could see
  In her little laundry the church-yard nigh.
But the good All-Father had her in mind
In His sleepless watch over human kind;
And at last hath He set the old slave free,
  Toll the bell in the belfry high!

Black Agatha is gone to rest,
  Toll the bell in the old church-tower!
She often said, "I is sore oppressed,
I'se tired to deff, an' I want to res'."
Fold shrunken hands on shrunken breast,
  And place in the fingers the fairest flower.
If doing one's duty wins the way,
Her place is among the blest to-day.
Her work is done, her race is run,
  Toll the bell in the old church-tower!

ADVENTURE IN THE DACOTAH TERRITORY.

In the autumn of 1871, an expedition was organized to explore the almost unknown region of the Yellowstone Valley, and report upon the possibility of locating proposed crossings over the Missouri. The party consisted of General R—— and a staff of about twelve engineers, with teamsters, cooks, etc., and an escort under the command of General W——, of several companies of U. S. Infantry, some Gatlin guns, and a company of Indian scouts (Dacotahs or Sioux). The country to be traversed was unknown, and full of Sioux Indians, professedly hostile to the proposed railroad, and determined to oppose it, on the valid ground, that the hunting, their sole means of sustenance would be evidently spoiled.

Owing to a peculiar circumstance, though only having been a very short time in the United States, I had the offer of an appointment on General R——'s engineer corps; and as such an opportunity of seeing the country rarely presented itself, I gladly availed myself of it. It was hardly my first experience of travel, as I had already visited many parts, including Australasia; but this was a new experience, and having in youth, like most English boys, had an intense desire, inculcated and fostered by the marvellous books of Cooper, Mayne Reid and others, to see the noble savage in his own domain, I was delighted with the opportunity.

Three guides who professed to know the country were engaged; but they were of little use: indeed, as General R—— observed, if we had secured the services of one or two more, we should have been hopelessly lost; as it was, their peculiar avocation seemed to be to mislead us, and malign each other, and it was found that, by putting two under arrest, and then ignoring the other, we facilitated our movements considerably.

We rendezvoused at Fort Rice on the Missouri—as the troops were drafted in companies from the different frontier forts and marched there, or came up or down the river, as the case might be, in flatboats—and left September 8, 1871. The great object was to prevent surprise, as with our forces, unless the Indians were able to concentrate their bands, we were tolerably safe from open assault; so on the line of march we had skirmishers constantly thrown out, and beyond them, riding up every eminence, a cordon of scouts to give notice of the slightest Indian signs. For several days we saw none, but knowing the facility with which the red-kins hide, and the secrecy of their movements, we never could be assured there were none about.

Many of the officers, and particularly General W——, had been selected on account of their having seen service on the frontier, and being acquainted with Indian wiles and stratagems; and after the day's march was over, sitting in the mess tent after a meal of antelope steaks, that would have produced dyspepsia or dissolution in many, and over the inevitable and invaluable pipe, many a story was told of Indian warfare, and cruelties of the late Minnesota massacre; till, notwithstanding the triple line of sentries and outposts (necessary indeed, but not always effectual to prevent surprise), the first impulse of any one, if by any chance he did wake up in the night, was to carefully feel his head, and ascertain the safety of his scalp. Once or twice Indian signs were plainer and fresher than usual; the prints of a horse's hoof, denoting that one of their scouts had been around, or, in one or two cases, the ashes of a smouldering fire, showed how closely we had come to a small party, but still no living redskin had been seen by any one. Game was plentiful; and any quantity of antelope, black and white tailed deer and elk, were killed by the skirmishers and mounted scouts; but no one seemed much inclined to stray far from the main body, knowing the tendency of the enemy to pick of stragglers.

One day General ——, with the engineer corps and one company of infantry as escort, was engaged taking levels and observations along the dry bed of a river, on each side of which rose a hilly country, with boulders of granite sprinkled at intervals (relics of the ice period), looking as if some giants had been pelting each other with rocks; and a few scattered shrubs at long distances from each other. Fringing the river was a very thin belt of light cotton-wood, and undergrowth of bulberry bushes covered with clusters of bright red and currant-like fruit.

From the high-water mark, plainly visible by the washed-up debris of beaver-cut logs, etc., the river had, after the spring rains, been one of considerable depth and swiftness; but now dried by the summer sun, little was left but a few pools at intervals, and a spongy bottom, of the nature of quicksand, not at all calculated to facilitate the crossing of the heavy train and artillery, that constituted our main body. This of course necessitated a *detour* for them, and a comparatively easier march across the plateau of prairie county beyond the hills, which was taken, both parties agreeing to meet at a little eminence, visible some miles off, and there pitch the camp. Naturally, in following the course of the river, our way was very devious, while the train made as straight a course as possible. After an hour or two, I stopped for a time behind the rest to take the topography of one of the hills, and by the time I had finished, saw they were too far off to follow, and accordingly started off across the wide country, with a view of making a course to the probable locality where the camp would be pitched.

I went along quietly, not being at all anxious to arrive before the tents were up, the "correll" of wagons made, and the eight or nine hundred mules, which constituted our draught-power, safely inclosed, picking up at intervals on my way pieces of petrified wood, moss agates, or some of the small pieces of granite of countless variety of shade and color, which characterize that section of country, till I found myself on the top of a higher point of hill than any of the surrounding ones.

Having in my course described the chord of the arc represented by the direction of the movements of the train, I imagined myself to have nearly reached the proposed camping-ground, and after lighting my pipe, sat down and looked around.

The sky was intensely blue, not a cloud to be seen, all around, the country rose and fell in fantastic shapes; far in the distance rose a cloud of smoke-like dust, marking the progress of the train, and the dark line of cotton-wood trees, dwindling off to a mere thread in the distance, showed the course of the river. The chirp of the cicada, and humming of various insects, seemed the only signs of life; unless the lazy waving of the prairie-grass could be so called, and I felt very much alone. The sun was hot, and feeling tired I laid myself down behind a large boulder, some four feet high and rather overreaching, and fell asleep. After I suppose an hour's rest, I awoke, and getting up looked around to ascertain the position of the train, and see if they were making preparations to camp.

The sun was lower, and the column of dust nearer than when I looked before, but they were evidently on the move still; the rifles of the advance-guard glistened at intervals, and in the rear the commissariat beeves, guarded by the commissariat "bull punchers," dragged their weary lengths along. Still looking round I saw three or four black objects on a nearer hill-side, and after a hasty reconnoitre discovered them at once, from their appearance and manner of riding, that they were mounted men and Indians.

A "good" or friendly Indian is very seldom met with on the plains, and none would be likely to feel well disposed towards one of a party who had an avowed intention of crossing their hunting-grounds; so I immediately made a dive, flattened on the ground, and crawled under cover of a rock, from which I cautiously looked, hoping they had not seen me, and trusting to their going another way on the approach of the train. The reader may imagine my feelings when I saw them ride straight towards the bluff I occupied. I am not covetous, but certainly never wished more for the sole possession of any piece of land than I did of that hill; still, I never thought they would ascend to the top, but merely felt they were too near to be pleasant.

From behind the stone I looked, exposing as little of myself as possible, when, to my intense horror, after a short conversation at the bottom, they began to ascend. Carefully dragging myself along, so as to make as little trail as possible, I wedged myself in under the rock, beneath which I had been sleeping a few minutes ago, hoping against hope that the near approach of the troops would prevent them making a long stay, and trying to imagine they would not discover me.

What would I not have given at the time for my well-beloved and trusty Winchester repeating rifle; but, alas! it was then, I knew, carefully placed in a baggage-wagon; my only weapon was a French Lefauchaux revolver—of the pepper-box species, not reliable; and rendered still less so, by some horribly bad German pin-cartridges I had purchased in St. Paul', Minnesota, for it; not to be depended on for a moment, in short, when accurate shooting was indispensable. However, I at once took out all the cartridges, reloaded the weapon very carefully, and cocking it quietly, lay there, shadowed and sheltered by the rock, and awaited the result.

Thoughts of all the cruelties I knew were practised by the Sioux on their captives, and the impossibility of making anything like a fair and even fight of it—as they all had rifles or carbines, ran through my mind; and even then, amid all the horror of the situation I could hardly repress a smile at the thought of the painful disappointment the reds would feel in endeavoring to "lift" my hair, as, in accordance with a habit contracted in the East Indies, it was little over three-quarters of an inch long, certainly not long enough to afford sufficient hold for them to take my scalp.

I cannot say how long I remained in this position: perhaps a few minutes, but it seemed hours. Thoughts of home, and places I should never see again, flashed through my mind; and the idea of dying in that way seemed all the more dreadful, as I thought of the proximity of the troops, and how little they were aware of my fate. Vague ideas as to whether my body would be ever found, floated through my mind, amid a general piling up of mental agony. I could hear the footsteps nearer and nearer, and the guttural grunts of the ridders were more distinctly audible as they approached the top, and in a few more seconds, I was aware by the sound they had reached the summit, and had, as I judged, dismounted.

Can a much more unpleasant situation be supposed? Within a few feet of my savage enemies, who would certainly not pay any attention to the etiquette of civilized warfare, whose language was unintelligible to me, and mine to them, and the certainty of being discovered by their keen eyes the moment they had looked around the surrounding country. I must certainly confess to a very bad scare; all sorts of wild schemes revolved through my brain; rushing down the hill in a desperate effort to escape and reach the train presented itself, and was dismissed as vain and futile.

Then the calmness of desperation seemed to come, and with a vague, dreamy feeling of pitying myself as one in a bad way, I lay revolver in hand, meditating whether it would not be better to reserve the last bullet for myself, so as not to fall alive into the hands of savages.

At last the climax came. An exclamation from one showed an object of interest, and I could hear them cluster together, and talk rapidly. From the inflection of their voices, I knew they had discovered something. What could it be? In a moment I remembered; in my haste I had left a small metal match-box (an old traveling companion) where I had lit my pipe, and it had been discovered. Then, footsteps were heard all round, and close to my hiding-place; so drawing a long breath, I jumped up with my pistol presented, and confronted—an Indian certainly, and a Sioux, too—but to my intense relief I recognised the peculiar features of "Tartanka Morza," or "Iron Buffalo," one of the scouts attached to the expedition.

Our mutual surprise was great. I never felt so lovingly disposed to an Indian in my life. He himself could not tell what to make of the apparition of a white man suddenly springing from behind a rock, with such a decidedly hostile appearance; and we stood looking at each other, till with the intuitive perception of an Indian, the whole thing seemed to burst on his mind, and we both exploded into a roar of laughter (it is a mistake to say red-skins do not laugh), in which the rest joined. Sitting down, we discussed the affair by pantomine over a pipe, and then seeing below the white tents rapidly rising, and dotting the neighboring hillside, while the bugles made themselves heard sounding halt as each company came up, denoting the stoppage for the night, I strolled leisurely down the hill to rejoin my friends, and having got over my fright, amused them that night with the story of it.

Catching A Thief.

The following expedient for catching a thief was adopted in a provincial town in England some thirty years ago:

A miller residing near a place called Beverly, whose place had been entered for some time previously almost every night; and a considerable quantity of grain abstracted, hit upon a very ingenious expedient for the detection of the offender.

The means of ingress was by putting a finger through a hole in the door, which uplifted the latch. On the night in question the miller set a large box-trap, and hung it inside the door, so that the thief would be obliged to touch the spring in opening the door.

Having taken this precaution, he left it for the night, and on going the following morning his expectations were realized by finding a fellow suspended from the door by his finger! The miller, after severely admonishing the thief for his crime, and taking in consideration the sufferings the poor wretch had undergone, gave him the choice of abiding by the law, or receive a good horse-whipping.

It is needless to add that he preferred the latter alternative, which the miller administered, with the full power of a stalwart man.

THAT was a rather unpleasant situation in which Moses M. Stearns, a diver, found himself in Boston Harbor, the other day. He had gone down in his armor, when a vessel near him gave a lurch and he was thrown to the bottom of the sea, while the tube for supplying him with air became so entangled as to be useless. He, however, seized the tube and hauled himself to the surface, just in time to save his life.

The Irish Post-Boy of 1835.

In the Irish post-boy we are not presented with the white-jacketed, silk-hatted, top-booted, and bright-spurred gentleman we are accustomed to in England, as trim as his own horses, and as silent, till he touches his hat to get his fee for driving you. The Irish post-boy is as scanty in his attire as he is abundant in his intelligence, having always something to tell his passenger of the localities they pass through, as though he took him for a book-maker, who was taking notes upon the way. He fulfils a double function; he is guide as well as driver, and his humor often lies as much in what he does as in what he says. He will commence something in this fashion:

"Do you see that house, yer honor, yonder? I suppose you know that's Mr. d'Arcy's."

"Yes; I do. Mr. d'Arcy is very rich, I believe?"

"Well, sir, maybe he is and maybe he isn't."

"Why, I thought he was a man of fortune?"

"Well, you see, he was purty well off, sir, till he got howld of the property."

"Till he got it! What do you mean?"

"Why, sir, when he was heir to the property he had great expectations, and so, on the strength of that, you see, he got whatever money he wanted."

"Well, so he ought, when he was heir to £5,000 a year."

"That's true, yer honor, that's true, sir! But then, you'll understand, that he was heir to £5,000 a year that was spint."

"Oh, I see!"

"So, when he got the property, of course, the gintleman was ruined."

"Hillo! take care—you were nearly in the ditch then."

"Never fear, sir; it's that blackguard mare that is always shyin'!—Hirrup!"

"How close her ears are cut."

"Yis, they are, sir—oh, they're close enough; but nothing will cure the villain."

"Cure her! How do you mean?"

"Why, sir, I persaved that whenever she started she always cocked her ears up, so I cut them off, you see, to make her lave off the trick of startin', but badluck to the vagabond, she's just as bad as ever she was."

In a particularly dangerous part of the road, with a precipice on one side of you, you observe the post-boy keeps an inquiring glance towards his vehicle.

"What's the matter?" you inquire, "rather an awkward bit of road here."

"Oh, it is nothin', sir; it's a grand prospect,"

"Yes—of going over. Why, it is some hundred feet to the bottom."

"Well, it may be—but look at the prospect, sir; them mountains—oh, they're grand, sir; they beat the world for dignity. You'd never see their likes again if you was to go over twenty precipusses."

After many other tales and difficulties you reach your journey's end, and then the post-boy as you have surmised, expects a gratuity. You give him what you consider to be a handsome reward for his services, but still he is not contented.

"'Sure,' he says, 'yer honor wouldn't mind another shillin'?"

"No," you reply, "I think I've paid you liberally."

"But, you'll consider the way I druv you, sir?"

"Not a pleasant one, by any means."

"And the power of stories I told you?"

"Some of which, I have heard before."

"Well, then, give me another shillin', sir, an' I'll tell you somethin', which I will undertake to say you never heard before."

"Very good, then, there's a shilling. Now, what's the story I have never heard before?"

"Well then, of course your honor remembers the three miles we came along with the cliff upon one side of us?"

"Remember it?—I shall never forget it!"

"Well then, you don't know, sir, that I drove you them three miles without a linchpin!"

Chin.

A pointed or round chin indicates a congenial love. A person with such a chin will have a *beau ideal*, and will not be easily satisfied with real men or women.

The indented chin indicates a great desire to be loved; hunger and thirst for affection. When large in woman, she may overstep the bounds of etiquette, and make love to one that pleases her.

A narrow square chin indicates a desire to love; and is more common among women.

The broad square chin indicates a violent love; or at least devoted attachment.

The broad square chin indicates ardent love, combined with great steadfastness and permanence of affection.

The retreating chin is indicative of the want of attachment, and but little ardor in love.

The chin, in its length and breadth, indicates self-control, self-will, resolution, decision, etc.

Carniverous animals have the upper jaw projecting, while those of a graminivorous nature have the lower jaw projecting. In man with a projecting upper jaw will be found large destructiveness and love of animal food; when the lower jaw projects, then the love for vegetable food.

IN Japanese theatres the perfomer is followed about the stage by a figure in black who holds a lighted candle to assist the vision of the spectators.

A Brave Iceland Girl.

Mr. S. E. Waller started for a trip in Iceland in June, 1872. He gives an account of "Six Weeks in the Saddle," in a little volume from which we get an idea of the customs of the people there. The Icelanders are almost inconveniently hospitable. It is difficult to get a farmer, who keeps you a day or two, to accept pay. Our author seems to have done his best to requite his host by making himself amusing. Here we have an instance of native kindness and feminine courage:—

"In the morning I made a small study, and after a very tolerable meal and many good wishes we rode off. All went well until we came to the river Markafljot, which happened to be very much flooded. Not liking to attempt to swim, we rode on down the bank for some miles, and fortunately found a house.

Knocking at the door, we asked,—

"'Is the river very deep?'

"'Very,' said a voice from inside.

"'Is there a man who will show us a ford?' we again asked.

"'No,' was the reply, 'both Jon and Olavr are up in the mountains, but one of the girls will do quite as well. Here, Thora, go and show the Englishman the way.'

"Immediately an exceedingly handsome woman ran out, and nodding kindly to me, went around to the back of the house, caught a pony, put a bridle on it, and not taking the trouble to fetch a saddle, vaulted on his bare back, and sitting astride, drove her heels into its sides and galloped off down the river bank as hard as she could go, shouting for us to follow.

"We became naturally rather excited at such a display of dash on the part of such a pretty girl, and started off immediately in chase. But though we did our utmost to catch her, she increased her distance hand over hand. There was no doubt about it; she had as much courage as ever we could boast of, and in point of horsemanship was a hundred yards ahead of either of us.

"For about half a mile we rattled along, when suddenly she pulled up short on a sand bank.

"'You can cross here,' she said, 'but you must be careful. Make straight for that rock right over there, and when you have reached it, you will be able to see the cairn of stones we built to show the landing place.'

"'All right,' I said. 'Good-bye.'

"She looked puzzled for a moment, and then said,—'I'll come through with you; it will be safer.'

"'Good gracious, Bjarni, don't let her came,' I said; 'she is sure to be drowned, and I can't get her out with these wet clothes on; tell her to go back.'

"But before I was through the sentence, she had urged her horse into the water, and in a moment was twenty yards into the river. Of course we followed as quick as possible, and after a great deal of splashing reached the middle of the flood.

"'Now,' she said, bringing her horse up abreast with mine, and pointing with her whip, 'there's the mark.'

"The water was running level with the horses' withers, and it was only by lifting their heads very high that they could keep their noses clear.

"'Good-bye,' she said, 'God bless you,' and before I was quite aware of it, kissed me on the cheek.

"I was about to return the compliment, but she was gone, and a few minutes after we saw her, a mere speck in the distance, galloping over the plain.

"Kissing in Iceland is a custom similar to shaking hands here. I had thought of it in ordinary situations, but a kiss in the midst of boundless waters was, to say the least of it, strange. It was certainly the wettest one I ever had in my life,"

A Laplander's Encampment on the Neva at St. Petersburg.

The Laplanders in the Russian Empire occasionally avail themselves of the Winter to travel down and visit the capital, pitching their tents on the frozen surface of the Neva, contrasting their rude and unimproving ways with the civilization and splendor of Russia's court and cultivated people.

They bring their reindeers and their sleighs, and carry on a little traffic, disposing of the results of their hunts and fisheries, and obtaining some of the commodities and manufactures which their inertness will ever prevent their attempting to introduce.

They are of those doomed races which have lost all ability to acquire the arts and sciences of civilization. They look on in mute admiration at processes of manufacture without ever attempting to acquire the use of the implements they see, or to employ them in effecting a solution for their wants.

The skin-lodge, like the tepe of the plains, is their home, their life most primitive. Like their kindred, the Esquimaux on this continent, they are comparatively stationary. Indeed, under the Moravians, the Esquimaux has acquired some spirit of appreciation of civilization, and makes some endeavor to reach it.

GAMBLING was invented by Lydians, when under the pressure of a great famine. To divert themselves from dwelling on their sufferings, they invented dice, balls, tables, etc. It is added that, to bear their calamity the better, they used to play a whole day without intermission, that they might not feel the effects of the want of food. The invention intended as a remedy for hunger, is now a very common cause for that evil.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
Friday Morning, - - Oct. 16, 1874.

Democratic Nominations.

SUPREME JUDGE:
HON. WARREN J. WOODWARD, Berks.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:
HON. JOHN LATTA, Westmoreland.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HON. JUSTUS F. TEMPLE, Greene.
SECRETARY INTERNAL AFFAIRS:
GEN. WM. McCANDLESS, Philadelphia.
CONGRESS:
COL. JOHN REILLY, Altoona.
ASSEMBLY:
JOHN HANNAN, Johnstown.
JOHN BUCK, Carrolltown.
PROTHONOTARY:
BERNARD McCOLGAN, Wilmore.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
W. HORACE ROSE, Johnstown.
COMMISSIONERS:
WM. D. McCLELLAND, Johnstown.
MARTIN F. CAMPBELL, Munster Twp.
POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:
CHARLES FLICK, Allegheny Twp.
AUDITOR:
MICHAEL SWEENY, Cambria Bor.
CORONER:
JOHN BRADY, Johnstown.
SURVEYOR:
HENRY SCANLAN, Carrolltown.

IN many places in Ohio where Republicans held meetings the majority is largest against them. Men who never, hitherto, voted anything but a Republican ticket stood at the polls and worked for the Democratic candidates. They said there, they say here, there must be a change, and the only way to effect it is to turn out the present administration.

* * *

THE elections in Ohio and Indiana last Tuesday resulted in glorious Democratic victories. Ohio went Democratic by from ten to fifteen thousand majority and elected twelve and probably fourteen of the twenty Congressmen. In Indiana the entire Democratic State ticket was elected by from five to ten thousand majority, and a gain of two members of Congress. The Legislature is claimed by both parties.—Iowa of course stuck to her idols, and as usual voted strongly Republican. Nebraska also elected the Republican State ticket. We have nothing definite from West Virginia, except that, in the Martinsburg Congressional district, Charles J. Faulkner, Democrat, was elected by a large majority.

* * *

THE Democratic Congressional conferees from this district met at Bedford on Tuesday last to nominate a candidate for Congress. Four gentlemen were placed in nomination—William J. Baer and A. H. Coffroth, Esqs., both of Somerset county, and Major Jesse R. Crawford and Col. John Reilly, both of Blair county. We are unable to state how the different ballots stood, but on the ninth ballot Mr. Reilly had six votes and Mr. Baer six. After that ballot, and just before the tenth one was taken, a telegraphic dispatch was received from Mr. Baer, at Somerset, in which he absolutely declined; whereupon the nomination of Colonel Reilly was made unanimous. Mr. Reiley lives in Altoona and fills the important position of Superintendent of Transportation for the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, one of whose most honored and trusted officials he is. He is a native of Westmoreland county, a modest, unassuming, self-made man, and has always been a true and consistent Democrat. His popularity in Altoona and throughout Blair county is conceded, and if the district can be carried by any Democrat, as we honestly believe it can, John Reilly combines within himself all the elements of success. He is popular wherever known, and is well enough known as a gentleman of integrity and ability to make things quite warm if not entirely too hot for his competitor.

* * *

THE Republican conferees from this Congressional district, after *three* days' unsuccessful balloting at Bedford, week before last, adjourned to meet at the Summit in this county on Tuesday of last week. They balloted there during *three* days, and it was not until the 277th ballot, on the following Thursday night, that the Gordian knot was untied and a nomination was effected. On that ballot, S. S. Blair received *eight* votes, John Cessna *one*, and A. A. Barker *three*. Blair received the votes of the conferees from his own county, the conferees from Somerset, and two from Bedford—while Barker's three conferees from this county voted for him, first, last, and all the time. Each one of them seems to have acted on the defiant motto of the warrior chieftain, who, when hemmed in and attacked by his enemies, planted himself against a rock with his face to his foes, and proudly exclaimed:

> "This rock from its firm base shall fly
> Sooner than I."

Well, it is certainly a gratification to any candidate to have such warm and devoted friends.

We have nothing to say against Mr. Blair. We know him well as a gentleman of ability, and, so far as we have ever heard him spoken of, his integrity is not to be questioned. It is due to Mr. Blair that we should say this much. We are well aware that this is a decided Republican district and that the Democracy, therefore, labors under great disadvantages in a political contest. But still the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. We do not regard Mr. Blair as *personally* a strong candidate with his own party. He is essentially deficient in what is called *personal magnetism*. That there is a decided and openly expressed opposition to him in the northern section of this county among leading Republicans, we know, because we have heard them publicly avow it. Whether or not this will be the case on the day of the election we do not pretend to say, and hence must wait for coming events to develop themselves.

WE publish elsewhere the able charge of Judge Dean in the case of Cambria county against the Commissioners, and ask the attentive perusal of it by Republicans as well as Democrats. Judge Dean is a good Republican, and, what is much better, an upright Judge and an honest man. His charge is the best reply to the filthy epithets gathered from the slums of New York, and retailed through a press whose editor received his education there.

The county officers do not give him their patronage—hence his hatred. If they fed him, he would lick their hands. If they patronized his libelous sheet, he would be as gentle "as a sucking dove." The creature who is trying to swell out his lank and dyspeptic figure to the proportions of manhood by official pabulum filched from a maimed soldier, cannot be choice of the means by which he hopes to grow fat.

The County Commissioners, under the direction of an Act of Assembly, were positively directed to have assessments and election papers put into the hands of the proper township and borough officers.—This they did, as was admitted, at less expense than the same services could have been rendered by any other person or persons. Judge Dean, while allowing their expenses, as will be seen by his charge, *dis*-allowed the services, which reduced the amount a few dollars in each case.—And this only applies to the three Commissioners, while the bill of the Clerk to the Commissioners was allowed in full.

In the case of the Poor Directors and Steward, the Court plainly intimated its opinion, that the Auditors had nothing to do with it, and hence their report falls.

There were *eight* cases, and the Auditors were not sustained in a single case; and the costs of all the eight cases *must be borne by the county*. Of course the county is the loser, not the gainer, by these suits: As the Act of Assembly, Purdon 301, pl. 20, provides that if the judgment in Court is more favorable to the appellees than the report of Auditors, the county shall pay the costs, which in these cases are much heavier than the few dollars of reduction. The Commissioners were not liable on the report at all, as they had not been notified but they voluntarily appeared before Court to have the matter adjusted.

The County Auditors are all Democrats. They had heard the harping of the Johnstown *Tribune*, and "sich like," and supposed without knowing, that there might be truth in the charges. The counsel employed for the county by the Commissioners, at their best, and Judge Dean's opinion shows the result.

We give credit to both the Auditors and the Commissioners. That the Auditors were mistaken, and involved the county in costs, was not their fault. They were honest men, and did what they *thought* was their duty in the premises. The *Tribune* praises them, and yet opposes the Democratic candidates for Auditor! And that because its editor is not after honesty, but spoils.

If the Auditors had been Republicans, and frauds had existed, they would have slept unexposed so far as the editor referred to is concerned. No man ever heard of a Radical exposing a Radical, excepting one, and he got his reward. When Evans stole $300,000 of the people's money, McClure, then Deputy Attorney General, exposed the theft; whereupon he was forthwith removed from office. What right had he to expose a Radical?

Radicals all over the country, during the present rule, have stolen more than would pay our National debt. Which of them has ever been punished? The Radical office-holders of the State have stolen more than would pay the State debt. Which of *them* has ever been punished?

The *Freeman* has *always* treated its opponents fairly, without descending to low abuse, and even now are not attacking the Radical candidates. We shall defeat them on principle, as we have heretofore done; but if the editor of their leading organ sees proper to put his character for truth or any other virtue in opposition to theirs, we shall be obliged to say things that we would fain refrain from uttering.

While our neighboring county of Indiana—the strongest Radical county in the State—has one of her officers in the Penitentiary for stealing $30,000 worth of bonds, Cambria county has not had a defaulter since she, in 1854, elected the last Republican Register and Recorder, whose heavy indebtedness is still unpaid; and we sincerely trust that it will be many a day before she has another one, Radical or otherwise.

* * *

THE Philadelphia *Evening Mail*, speaking last week in reference to the Republican nomination for Congress in this district, said: "*Barker served in Congress once before. His leading characteristic is ignorance, which is about on a par with John Cessna's dishonesty.*" The Altoona *Tribune* endorsed this statement by inserting it in its own columns. We have nothing to say against the imputation of the dishonesty of John Cessna, for the simple reason that his entire political career fully justifies and warrants the charge. He was politically buried by the Republican conference at the Summit last week and we now bid him an eternal farewell. Of Mr. Barker we have a kind word to say, however. He is *not* an *ignorant* man, but, on the contrary, is possessed of solid intelligence, and if he had received an early education would have figured much more conspicuously in the political world than he has heretofore done. He is not a finished orator, as John Cessna claims to be, but he has more solid sense and infinitely more political conscience than John Cessna ever could boast of. We are not an admirer of Mr. Barker politically, but the very reverse; still we are disposed to do him full and impartial justice. As a member of Congress he discharged his duties faithfully, and, beyond all question, *honestly*. We say this much in defence of Mr. Barker, because we know him and respect him as a good citizen and one of the most useful, industrious and enterprising men in Cambria county.

WHATEVER difference of opinion may exist amongst Democrats in reference to the financial views entertained by that distinguished member of the party, Hon. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, no man from Maine to Oregon questions his unequalled ability, or for one moment doubts his pure and unsullied personal character. Thaddeus Stevens, who was a good judge of public men, and who served in Congress with Mr. Pendleton during the war, said of him, in a speech, that he was the ablest and most accomplished Democrat that he ever met in that body. Coming from such a source, this was a high and well deserved tribute. "Praise from Sir Hubert is praise indeed." In a recent speech delivered by Mr. Pendleton before a Democratic mass meeting at Lima, Ohio, he concluded with the following eloquent peroration:

Fellow citizens, may I speak one word of myself without egotism? I believe you will bear witness that I have always been a zealous and fathful servant of the democratic party; that I have understood its principles and faithfully maintained them; that I have not unduly aspired to leadership or attempted to dictate its profession of faith. To make a creed has been heretofore reserved for the high powers of the college apostles, or the councils of the church, or the conventions of the party, or the commanding genius of Jefferson. That day has passed, and now the people make and enforce creeds. I never dreamed of aspiring so high, and yet some republican orators and papers, and notably one democratic paper, have done me the honor to call the opinion which I entertain, in common with the democratic party of Ohio, by the name of Pendletonism. They honor me overmuch; they tax my modesty. Lest through misapprehension or indifference they may mistake it, let me tell them what Pendletonism is. It is obedience to the constitution and the laws [cheers]; equality before the law and faithful administration of the law; the largest liberty consistent with public order; equal and exact justice to all men; honesty and fidelity in every office; reform wherever there is abuse; no sumptuary laws; taxation only for revenue; subject to revenue, free trade; gold and silver the basis of the currency, and specie payments to be reached as soon as industry will permit; honest payment of all debts and a sacred preservation of the public faith; simple government; home rule; states' rights; small expenditures; low taxation; lands to actual settlers; homestead exemptions, and a heart which can always feel for the struggles and sufferings of labor, and would shape every policy as far as possible to relieve it from the burdens which oppress it. [Loud and enthusiastic cheers.]

This is Pendletonism. I believe it is democracy. [Cries of "It is, it is."]

It is that democracy which has carried this year in New Hampshire and Oregon and North Carolina and Colorado and Dakota and Wyoming, and now does battle for Ohio and Indiana and Pennsylvania and New York, and which in God's own good time will rescue the federal government from the band of the spoiler and drive corruption and dishonor from the high places of power. [Tumultuous applause.]

* * *

"There never were—taken altogether—so many good men in any conference as conferees and as candidates, and the earnestness with which the contest was carried on and the good feeling that at all times prevailed showed that each was conscientiously in favor of his own man in preference to any other, and was willing to accede to the wish of the majority."

The foregoing paragraph is taken from the Johnstown *Tribune* of last Friday.—We have something to say in reference to to it. We have the authority of several leading Republicans from this place, who attended the conference at the Summit last week for saying that the editor of the *Tribune* made his appearance at the conference on Wednesday night, the second day of its meeting—that, with his pocket-book in his hand, he proclaimed that *he* could buy *one* of Barker's conferees for the sum of $200, and that he had the money then and there for that purpose. He was careful not to state the *name* of the particular conferee whom he proposed to *bribe*, but the impression was that he meant Captain Graham, of Johnstown, who was Mr. Barker's conferee from the south of the county. The writer of this knew Patrick Graham in Armstrong county in 1849. He was then an old-line Whig and a respectable gentleman, and was in the employ of what was known as the Great Western (now the Brady's Bend) Iron Company.—He subsequently removed to Johnstown and went out as a Captain in the late rebellion, behaving gallantly and losing one of his eyes in battle. This is the conferee who it is said the *Tribune* editor meant.—We wish him (Mr. George T. Swank) to distincly understand that *we* are not in any way responsible for what we have said, but we receive our information from his own political friends. If they misrepresent him, it is their fault, not ours. Thomas J. Davis, chairman of the Republican county committee, and Alvin Evans, a young Republican lawyer, both of this place, were the other two conferees for Mr. Barker, for the former of whom Messrs. C. T. and John W. Roberts acted as substitutes for one and two days respectively. No man could *bribe* either of these gentlemen to betray their trust. We know them all and respect them enough to beleive that no man could *buy* them or any one of them, for *two* hundred dollars, or for any other sum to disgrace themselves or to betray their political integrity, and their devotion to Mr. Barker's political interests.

* * *

"We have had enough of the working men—we want brains and money now!"

Such was the taunting reply made by one of S. S. Blair's conferees when the merits of A. A. Barker, as a laboring man and friend of laboring men, was brought before the late Radical conference. Three soft-handed lawyers and one hard-handed laborer were before that body for nomination to Congress. Mr. Barker's claims were urged, as he was himself a laboring man and the representative of the labor cause, when the moneyed reply was made: "We have had enough of the working men—we want brains and money now!" And the conference said—Amen!

* * *

AFTER Cambria county, in her Radical Convention, had instructed for Mr. Barker for Congress, and Geo. T. Swank had been appointed delegate to the State Convention by Mr. Barker's delegates, the said Geo. T. Swank, regardless of his honor, wrote and published a leading article in the Johnstown *Tribune* opposing the nomination of Mr. Barker, thereby not only disgracing his own county, but paving the way for the defeat of Cambria's choice in the Congressional conference. And yet *he* (Geo. T. Swank) sometimes—aye, frequently—prates of honor!

Burking in Buffalo.

THE BODY OF A LADY STOLEN FROM THE GRAVE AND FOUND IN A MEDICAL COLLEGE DISSECTING ROOM.

On Wednesday morning last the sexton who has charge of the Holy Cross Cemetery, at Limestone Hill, noticed that a newly-made grave had been disturbed during the night, and an examination found it to be that of the wife of Richard J. Carey, which had been buried the day before. The foot-board to the grave was not as it had been set, and there were indications that some persons had been digging there. The sexton at once opened the grave, and found that the body of Mrs. Carey had been removed, and the grave-clothes and coffin left. On learning this Father Hines informed Mr. Carey, who was greatly incensed on hearing the facts, and at once did what he could to lead to the discovery of the body. The police were informed, and the most experienced detectives were set to work. Mr. Carey sent to the newspapers an advertisement offering a reward of $500—$250 for the recovery of the body and $250 for the arrest and conviction of the grave despoilers. Subsequently, suspecting that the corpse might have been taken to the Medical College, he applied for a warrant to search that institution, and such a warrant was issued by Justice Waldron, and placed in the hands of Officer Bonnell for service. Accompanied by Officer Terrence Boyle, and by Mr. Carey and a sister of the deceased, he proceeded to the college, corner of Main and Virginia streets, about half-past three o'clock. Arrived at the College building, the officers proceeded to search some of the lower rooms, but found nothing. Then they essayed to go up stairs to the dissecting-room, but were stopped. They showed their decumentary authority, and were allowed to pass. Opening the door of the dissecting-room they entered. The scene that presented itself was common to the medical student, but one of horror to the unaccustomed visitor. Upon as many dissecting tables lay six naked bodies, four of men and two of women, around which between thirty and forty students, clad in the usual garb of the dissecting-room, were at work with their gleaming instruments. One moment, and the sister gave a wild cry, recognizing one of the bodies as that of the stolen dead. Mr. Carey also identified it. Among the students there became something akin to a panic when they realized the fact that the officers of the law had invaded this private sanctuary of their work. They crowded together in one end of the room, some pale and confused, and would gladly have hidden both themselves and their instruments out of sight. The students, thirty-eight in number—none others had been found in the room—and the janitor, John Ferguson, were marched down Main street, in a somewhat grotesque procession which attracted much attention. Arriving at the Police building, the prisoners were escorted into the Police Court room.

Justice Nash, addressing the prisoners, said that the officers had arrested them on suspicion of a felony, as was proper for them to do. He should, he said, allow them all to depart upon their word of honor that they would appear before the Court when called.—*Buffalo Express.*

* * *

ROMANCE OF AN ORGAN-GRINDER.—On a curbstone in Atchison, Kansas, sits an aged woman turning a hand organ and watching for the straggling pence that thoughtless children or benevolent men or women may toss into her lap. A very sad story is the history of the old woman's later life. Less than a year ago she dwelt in a German city with an intelligent, promising family of three daughters and a son. Their circumstances were fair, and they were all happy. Kathrina, the eldest daughter, had a lover who had some time previously come to America to lay the foundation for the future prosperity and bliss of his Kathrina and himself. As is not unfrequently the case, honest merit received its due reward, and the young man did well in the land of his adoption. When he thought the proper time had come he returned to the fatherland for his sweetheart, to bring her back his bride. In their humble obscurity Kathrina and her people had lived lovingly together and were loth to separate, so they all determined to come to America together. The young man espoused Kathrina, and the mother and son and remaining sister prepared to cross the wide sea. They took passage on the Ville du Havre. The rest may be imagined. The young husband and wife sleep at the bottom of the ocean, the widow's son and daughters went down with the others, and she alone of the little circle was picked up. She suffered a maniac in a New York madhouse for a while, then went forth friendless, desolate and poverty-stricken, yet struggling to increase the tenure of her miserable existence by a few years, or months, or days. And she sits on the curbstone daily, half-witted and half fed, grinding away.

* * *

AT the election held in Georgia, on Wednesday, 7th inst., for members of the Legislature, the Democrats made a clean sweep. There will not be more than *fourteen* Republicans in both houses of the next General Assembly, thus giving a Democratic majority on joint ballot of 205. In every Southern State, such as Georgia and Virginia, where the intelligence and wealth of the white population prevail, this election is a certain forerunner of what will take place in the future. There is not and there cannot be in the very nature of the intimate relations between the white owner of the soil in Georgia and Virginia, and the black man who is the main laborer in the South, any conflict. It is only in such States as South Carolina and Louisana, where carpet-baggers rule, that anarchy prevails.

On the same day, the 7th, the election in Delaware took place, and resulted in a Democratic victory in each of the three counties of the State. This removes all doubt of the re-election to the United States Senate of that able and sterling Democrat, Hon. Thomas F. Bayard.

* * *

RIGHT REV. FRANCIS PATRICK McFARLAND, Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Hartford, embracing the State of Connecticut, died Monday evening at Hartford. He was 56 years old and was born at Franklin, Pa. He was educated at St. Mary's College, Emmettsburg, Md., and was ordained priest in 1845. He labored in Watertown and Utica, N. Y., until he was consecrated Bishop of Hartford in 1848. His residence was in Providence until 1872, when the new Diocese of Providence was created, and Bishop McFarland went to Hartford, where he made friends among all sects. He erected a convent and Episcopal residence, and had made plans far a grand cathedral. He had been in failing health for about a year, and his deaeth finally resulted from ulceration of the bowels. His funeral took place yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.

* * *

HEAVY OATS are good for horses; none will deny that; but oats can't make a horse's coat look smooth and glossy when he is out of condition. *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* will do this when all else fails.

CRAMPS and pains in the stomach are the result of imperfect in digestion, and may be immediately relieved by a dose of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* A teaspoonful in a little sweetened water is a dose.

News and Political Items.

—The Archbishop of Cologne has been released, after an imprisonment of six months and nine days.

—A correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Leader* says Tilton made $20,000 out of the publication of the scandal literature.

—Twenty-one girls of Kenosha, Wis., have "resolved that if the young men won't come and see us, we will go and see them."

—Two of the persons injured by the stampede of the Texan steers in New York, a few days since, have died of their injuries.

—According to an English photographer common white cotton cloth becomes waterproof by being dipped for an instaut in dilute sulphuric acid.

—The deepest coal shaft in England, and probably in the world, is the Dunkenfield, 2060 feet, and reaches a seam of coal only 4 feet 8¼ inches thick.

—A Teutonic resident in this State, aged seventy-three, has recently had presented to him by his wife the thirtieth pledge of their mutual affection.

—Mary Kelly hung herself to the bars of her cell in the lock-up at Pittsburgh on Thursday. She was a hard drinker, and about thirty years old.

—There are only three Republican counties in Georgia. It is expected that the entire Georgia delegation in the next Congress will be Democratic.

—Senator Morton, whose physical infirmities will not permit of his standing, is described as "the statesman who wears his pants out when he speaks."

—An old lady from the country, with six unmarried daughters, went to Augusta, Ga., the other day, hunting for the Patrons of Husbandry. She meant business.

—Probably the longest rope in the world is one lately made in England, which measures 10,000 fathoms without a splice; it is of three strands and two inches in diameter.

—A man having a bill against a distant merchant sent a letter of inquiry to a banker in that locality. The reply was: "He is dead; but he pays now as well as he ever did."

—Mr. S. S. Jackson, a Boston auctioneer has in his possession an umbrella seventy-two years old. It is of English manufacture, and till seven years since was in constant use.

—The Republicans in the Norfolk (Va.) district have issued a circular, assessing the laborers employed in the Portsmouth Navy Yard at so much a head for campaign purposes.

—It is said that the dyestuff known as saffranine, if mixed with strong sulphuric acid, develops a fine blue tint, which becomes emerald green by the addition of a little water.

—Gen. William M'Candless, the Democratic candidate for State Secretary of Internal Affairs, worked in the Erie shops at Susquehanna depot, about the year 1855, as a machinist.

—Several citizens of Columbus, Mississippi, among them the Postmaster, applied for admission to a negro ball room several nights since, but were refused on the ground that they were white.

—A county treasurer in Alabama can't read or write, but he has put $7,000 where no one but himself can find it. This shows that a collegiate education isn't essential to the acquirement of wealth.

—The Georgia election indicates the break-up at the South. The Democratic majority is 60,000. Alabama and Louisiana can only be pinned fast to the Republican faith with bayonets and bogus returns.

—Davis, the colored Governor pro tem. of Mississippi, has taken advantage of the absence of Ames to pardon fourteen convicts in one week. Davis is ambitious, and he knows where the strength of his party lies.

—Another Washburn has got into office. His front name is Elmer, and he is the new chief of the secret-service bureau. The recommendations of Gen. Butler, Col. Whitely and Allen Pinkerton nearly lost him the place.

—Some unknown man committed suicide in a hotel in Pittsburgh on Saturday last, by shooting himself through the head. There was nothing about his person that would furnish a clue of who he was, or where he came from.

—A Texas paper contains an obituary notice of a Confederate war horse, which served throughout the whole conflict. At the end of the war he was the only survivor of sixty equine comrades who were mustered into the same troop.

—Bishop Quinlin, of Mobile, has received a dispatch from Pensacola, announcing that three of the Sisters of St. Joseph, who had been nursing the yellow fever patients at the Navy-yard, were themselves stricken with the disease, and died of it.

—Hon. Jas. Black, of Lancaster, has been placed in nomination as the Prohibition candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, in place of Simeon B. Chase, of Susquehanna county. Mr. Black was the Prohibition candidate for President in 1872.

—At a confirmation lately held by Bishop Walsh, in the township of Stephen, Canada, he caused all the boys confirmed to take a pledge of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks during twenty-one years, and the girls that they would abstain from excess in dress.

—The Catholic temperance societies of Boston and vicinity made a grand parade on Saturday in honor of the anniversary of the birthday of Father Mathew. Governor Talbot reviewed the procession. The day was honored by parades in other cities and towns in New England.

—The New Orleans *Republican* records the presence there of three or four thousand regular United States troops with eight ships of war, and says that two battalions of cavalry are on their way thither. All this is to restore a usurpation which can only be kept alive by such means.

—Gov. Hartranft has issued death warrants in the cases of Daniel O'Mara and Patrick Irvin, for the murder of the mother and sister of the former in Susquehanna county, and Wm. E. Udderzook, for the murder of Winfield S. Goss in Chester county, and fixed the date of execution for Thursday, November 12th.

—Thomas Ballard, alias John Dawes, one of the most expert counterfeiters in the country, his wife, Elizabeth Ballard, and Ann Adams, were arrested on Friday, in Buffalo by United States detectives. Ten thousand dollars in counterfeit money, with press, dies, plates and other articles used in counterfeiting were found in their possession.

—A special from Knoxville to the Nashville papers states that the Rev. George Washington Levere declines the call of colored citizens to run for Congress on account of his moral worth unfitting him to be a Congressman. He proposes to stand by the National Republican party despite the ring politicians, and determines to remain in the gospel ministry.

—There is a house in Massachusetts once occupied by one Sargeant Weed, who had two sons, Benjamin and Nathaniel, who married, and one daughter. The two sons had families of 5 and 3 children, all of whom, but one, from grandfather to grandchildren, died in the same house, and all of one disease, consumption. The last death occurred about a month since.

—A Mobile man, on returning home recently, was surprised to receive the congratulations of his family on his happy escape from drowning. He thought somebody had been playing a joke on them, and laughed heartily until he found that they had given his best suit of clothes to the colored man who brought the news, and who said he was sent for some dry clothes.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,
OCTOBER, 1874.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT!
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
NEW GOODS!
AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
Medium and Fine Dress Goods!
EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS.

At 18¾ cents, new Fall Dress Goods in desirable styles and colors.
At 25 and 37½ cents, extra good bargains in Black Mohair Alpacas, finest kind.
At 50 cents, Empress Cloths, all shades—real bargains.
New English Serges, Sateens, Brilliantines, Suitings, Camel's Hair Cloth, &c.
Mourning Dress Goods, an unusually large assortment at very low prices.
New Merinoes and Plaids in great variety.

A Choice Selection of
Ladies', Misses and Children's WOOLEN HOSE
Muslins, Calicoes, Domestic Goods, &c., very cheap for Cash.

Extra good bargains in Linen Towels and Toweling, Russia Bath Towels, &c.
Bleached and Colored Table Linens, very low.
Shirting, Sheeting and Pillow-Case Muslins, all widths and qualities.
Furniture Chintzes, Dimities, Checks, &c. &

Morgan's Celebrated BLANKETS, YARNS, FLANNELS and CASSIMERE
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
Ladies', Misses', and Children's HATS and BONNETS
trimmed and untrimmed. Elegant new French Flowers, Pompons, Plumes, Wings, &c. Ribbons, handsome Sashes and Sash Ribbons; Ladies' Scarfs, Ties, Ruchings, &c. Kid Gloves, Silk Gloves, Lisle Thread and Cotton Gloves. Ladies', Misses' and Children's Underwear. Woolen Leggings, Baby Hoods, Cloaks, Scarfs, &c., &c.
MOURNING GOODS
Veils, Shawls, Gloves, Shroudings, Crape Hats and Bonnets, always on hand.
BEADED TRIMMINGS, LACES, BELTS, POCKETS, PORTMONAIES,
A FULL LINE OF EMBROIDERIES, LACES AND DRESS TRIMMINGS AT LOWEST PRICES.
Berghman's ZEPHYRS and GERMANTOWN YARN a Special
AT THE POPULAR MAMMOTH STORE OF
GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN, 113 and 115 CLINTON ST., JOHNSTOW

—On Thursday some boys in the woods near Girard, Erie county, found the skeleton of a man hanging twenty feet from the ground, suspended by a rope. The remains could not be identified. In the pockets of his clothing nothing was found but a pair of spectacles and a tobacco pouch.

—The greatest distress prevails among the quarrymen in the neighborhood of Bangor, in Wales. About 3,000 men employed in the slate quarries of Lord Penrhyn struck for higher wages some weeks since. Lord Penrhyn refused then to accede to their demand, and has just declined to submit to an arbitration, a proposition which had been made on behalf of the quarrymen.

—Fitch, the Lieutenant who recently captured Gen. Sherman's daughter, comes from a family of Fitzpatricks who lived in Drumbruckles, Cavan county, Ireland, where they were called Fitch for short. When the Lieutenant's father came to this country he retained the abbreviated name. Thus says a correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, who gained the facts from a Brooklyn Irishman who knew all about it in Ireland.

—According to the *Freeman's Journal*, Gen. Sherman is not a Catholic, but when he courted Miss Ewing he was required, before Father Ryder could marry them, to promise as an officer and a gentleman that he would never interfere with his wife in the practice of her religion, and that her children should be brought up Catholics. The *Journal* adds that the pomp and fuss attending Miss Sherman's wedding belong to something besides religion.

—The clerk of the county court at Caldwell, O., desires information of the present residence of John Hoagland, who, in 1820, jointly with Terrence McCune became owner of 1980 acres of land in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, which is now worth over five million dollars, and in course of litigation. It was sold for taxes in 1838, and now the heirs of McCune are claiming their share in it, and are anxious that John Hoagland or his heirs should share with them equally this immense fortune.

—And now there is another reported convert to Catholicity; this time, indeed, one of more note even than were the recent accessions to that church in England. It is the aged Queen Dowager of Prussia who is announced as having gone over, and the assertion is further made that she means to enter a convent. This singular statement comes over the wires to the American Press Association. It sounds so strange, considering the attitude of the reigning family in Prussia towards the Catholic ecclesiastics, that it is no easy matter to give it credence.

—One of the most pathetic reminders of the recent Fall River disaster, is the habit of a woman whose three daughters were killed, but who still believes they are alive. Every day, when the factory bells are ringing for dinner, the woman, who saw her three daughters borne away to be buried, takes a tin pail, as she used to do, and starts for Granite Mill No. 1. Sometimes her neighbors divert her attention by telling her that it isn't bell time, but other days she walks to where the mill once stood, sees nothing that she can recognize, turns back in a dazed way, and goes to her deserted home again.

—Edward P. Sipler, who has a wife and three children, removed to Washington City several months ago, and has since then been in charge of the large circular saw used for cutting heavy timber in the navy yard. Saturday afternoon, while adjusting the guides of the saw, which was running at the rate of eight hundred revolutions a minute, he missed his strike, when the weight of the hammer head carried him in front of the saw, which instantaneously cut off his right arm. The few horror-stricken employes endeavored to render assistance, but another revolution cut his body in twain above the hips. In the mangling process the left arm was bared entirely, the flesh being torn off, and in other places hanging in shreds.

—They have a hermit at Dingman's Ferry, Pike county, Pa., named Austin Sheldon, who has lived thirty years in a cave six by eight feet in size. He is now seventy years of age and his face has not been shaved for forty years. His beard, which is several feet long, is as white as snow. He has worn the same suit for twenty years, and now fastens the rents together with hickory withes. He subsists in the summer on roots and berries, and in the winter on wild game. He is well read and intelligent, and a firm believer in the Christian religion, devoting most of his time to reading the bible and other sacred works. He is so deaf that it is necessary to communicate with him by writing. He is a bird charmer, and has captured and reared a large number. He has never used a lamp nor candle in his cave. His bed is composed of straw scattered upon a solid rock. Sheldon enjoys his peculiar mode of living, and says he expects to make this cave his final resting place.

Orphans' Court Sa
OF VALUABLE
Coal and Timber La
BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Co
Cambria County, there will be exposed to
lic sale, at Lilly's Station, on the Pa. R. R.,
SATURDAY, OCT. 24th, 18
at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following describe
Estate to wit:
A PIECE OR PARCEL OF LA
situate in Washington township, Cambria c
Penn'a, adjoining lands of the Cambria
and Manufacturing Co., heirs of Jerry
dec'd, and others, containing 210 Acres,
or less, about five acres cleared, having
erected a STEAM SAW MILL and three
ANT HOUSES. The land is well timbered
underlaid with coal. A four foot vein is
and the coal is of a superior quality for ma
turing purposes. It is so located as re
and drainage, that the coal can be taken
comparatively little expense. A tram
nects the above described land with the
Railroad.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the p
money to be paid on confirmation of sale
balance in two equal annual payments,
est, to be secured by the judgment bond
gage of the purchaser.
ALSO, at the same time and place, we w
at public sale, two LOG TRUCKS and
RAILROAD IRON.
F. M. GEORGE,
JOSEPH CRISTE
Executors of OTHO STYNER, d
October 2, 1874.-3t.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SA
I offer for sale my FARM
of 135 Acres, (one-half cleared,)
situate in Cambria township, 2½
miles south-east of Ebensburg, on
which there is erected a 2 STORY
LOG DWELLING HOUSE, 22x30 fee
ing six rooms, a LOG BARN, 30x50 fee
SPRING HOUSE, Smoke House, &c. Ove
the land is well timbered with Hemlock,
Linn, Sugar, Maple, and some Cherry. T
250 large bearing Apple trees and seve
and Pear trees on the premises, a good S
water near the house, and excellent S
every field except one. The land is in
and of apples alone I will have over
this season. Said Farm will be sold
self or in connection with the stock an
the purchaser may desire. Terms fair an
disputable. Call on me on the farm, or
W. OATMAN, Ebensburg.
Oct. 2, 1874.-3m. MARTIN SAN

G. W. YEAGER &
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturer
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON
AND DEALERS IN
Heating, Parlor and Cooking
No. 1402 Eleventh Ave
Altoona, Pa.
ROOFING and SPOUTING made
and warranted perfect in manufac
material.
Orders respectfully solicited and
attended to, and polite attention acc
all, whether they purchase or not.
Altoona, Sept. 5, 1874.-tf.

UPHOLSTERING.—Hav
ted permanently in this plac
Carriage Shop of D. M. Chute,) the
desires to inform the people of Ebensb
and parts adjacent that he is prepare
kind of UPHOLSTERING, such as tri
riages, buggies and other vehicles,
sofas, chairs, ottomans, bedding, etc.,
doing all work in that line. Old artic
ture, vehicles, etc., made as good as
particular, and perfect satisfaction g
every instance. Charges moderate
tended to promptly. FELIX
Ebensburg, July 31, 1874.-2m.*

SPLENDID TOWN PRO
FOR SALE.—A very elegant
modious residence in Ebensburg,
sold on reasonable terms. The House
contains 12 rooms, 8 feet halls and
house, besides a good cellar divided
ments. The Lot is 126x264 feet and
with all kinds of fruits and shrubbery,
ble, Ice House, and three Buildings
offices. This property is desirable
ly, or with very little improvement
first class hotel or summer boarding h
JNO. E. SCANLAN
Ebensburg, Aug. 21, 1874.-tf.

ADMINISTRATION NO
Estate of JAMES FARR
Notice is hereby given that Letters
tration on the estate of James Farren,
township of Washington, county of
ceased, have been granted to the und
the proper authority. Persons indeb
estate are requested to make payment
and those having claims against the
present them duly authenticated for
MARY FARREN, Adm
F. C. O'HARRA, Admi
Washington Twp., Sept. 11, 1874.-6t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE
Estate of GEORGE ELD
Whereas Letters Testamentary to
GEORGE ELDER, late of Loretto boro
county, have been issued to the unde
is to notify all persons indebted to sa
immediate payment is demanded, an
ing claims against the same are req
sent their respective accounts to me
thenticated for settlement.
FRANCIS O'FRIEL
Loretto, Oct. 9, 1874.-6t.

ADMINISTRATION NO
Estate of MATTHEW McH
Letters of Administration on the est
cedent, late of Munster township, Ca
having been granted to the undersi
sons indebted to said estate are requ
payment forthwith, and those hav
against the same will present them
bated for settlement.
FRANCIS O'FRIEL, A
Loretto, Oct. 9, 1874.-6t

HE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

RIDAY, - - - OCT. 16, 1874.

COMMITTEE MEETING.

he Members of the Democratic Co. Committee of Cambria County:

ENTLEMEN—You are requested to meet he COURT HOUSE, IN EBENSBURG, ON DAY NEXT, 19TH INST., AT 2 O'CLOCK, ., to nominate a candidate for COUNTY ITOR to fill the vacancy caused by the h of PETER DOUGHERTY, Esq., lately sed, who was a member of that Board, to transact such other business as may presented to you for your consideration. ll attendance will be expected.

J. GALLITZIN LAKE,
Chairman Cambria Co. Dem. Com.
sburg, Pa., Oct. 12, 1874.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

e, There, and the Other Place.

-The Blair county court this week seems ve its hands full of liquor cases, and a else.

-Miss Frankie Quinn, one of the most es- able young ladies of Johnstown, is, we very sorry to say, laying at the point of h.

-A bar of railroad iron fell on one of Bob inger's fingers, at the Cambria Iron ks, the other day, and demoralized it badly.

-Frank Heighlemiller, a young man em- ed by the Loyalhanna Coal and Coake pany, was struck and instantly killed e Day Express, at Latrobe, on Tuesday g last.

-Three Cambria county officials have de- d this life with less than six months, Messrs. Edward Glass, James Farren, Peter Dougherty.

-The 28th of December will be the time, Court House the place, and the teachers Cambria county the participants at the Teachers' Institute.

-What a contemporary upon one occa- called a "skiff" of snow put in an ap- rance in this latitude on Monday night —the second of the series.

-The barn of Mr. Krumeck of Blair town- , Blair county, was consumed by fire, all its contents, on the 7th inst. Loss $2,000—insured for $1,200.

-A piece of "spare-rib" three and a quar- ches long and three-eighths of an inch was found in the "craw" of a Clear- county chicken Monday last.

-Good little boys who fail to put in an pearance at Sunday school about this time no doubt resolved themselves into in- gating committees to wait on the chest- ress.

-Master John Wise, a thirteen-year-old of Prof. John Wise, made two suc- l balloon ascensions, all alone by him- from the Indiana, Pa., fair grounds week.

-J. H. Luther was relieved of $50 by two knights of the road of the persuasion, or at least with hands blackened, near Altoona, on Mon- evening last.

-One of the most accomplished musicians ennsylvania, Prof. Keller of Shippens- g is just now putting the Ebensburg Cornet Band through a "course of s" in twelve lessons.

-A little boy named Lucas, who was sto- from his home near Milesburg, Centre ty, about nine years ago, has just been d nearly full grown, working on a farm e vicinity of Blairsville.

-We feel good enough over the results of day's elections, generally speaking, to out our c—hicken, but want of room it just now. Next week, when the urns are in, we feel warranted in say- at the bird will get an airing.

-Samuel Jones has paid unto David Da- m of $3,150, or has at least coven- to pay that amount, for a certain farm township whereof the said David until a few days ago the sole and owner.

-Editor of the Curwensville Times been presented with a potato which three pounds, and which was by a certain Mrs. O'Harra residing vicinity. Clearfield county ahead as heard from.

-Our friend and patron Mr. John Kelly, Jackson township, has added his quota cabinet of vegetable curiosites in the e of two California red potatoes which one pound ten ounces and one pound ounces respectively.

-The Sheriff's proclamation this week have announced the fact that another Auditor, in place of Peter Dougher- ty, dec'd, is to be voted for at the com- election, but our outside forms were on before the official notification reached

-Wm. H. Renner, of Altoona, made a suc- l balloon ascension from Bellefonte last day of the Centre county fair— of last week. He landed within nine Williamsport, having traveled a dis- of seventy miles in one hour and forty s.

-The Johnstown *Tribune* of Monday says: day the Day Express train made the East Conemaugh to Gallitzin, a dis- of nearly twenty-five miles, in just two minutes. This is the most rapid that has yet been made on the Moun- division.

-A full and elegant assortment of all of goods for fall and winter trade is being received at M. L. Oatman's cheap store, where the best and most stylish are always purchasable at prices no other dealer hereaway can touch ten foot pole.

-Esther Hale was adjudged guilty of big- in the Johnstown District Court the day because she sought and found a fellow well met" in the person of other woman's husband. As Esther, how- didn't wait for the sentence, her recog- e was forfeited.

-It is rumored that during a free fight at Springs a few nights ago one of the gants had the misfortune to lose a of one ear—bitten off. The piece sewed on again, but mortification en- and the piece, unlike the lamented refused to stick.

-Mr. John Wherley has just completed kiln of brick, and this time every in the 100,000 is a hard brick—not a among them. They are now ready delivering and will be sold at the lowest rates. Those in need of brick cannot be pleased with this lot.

-Everything worth talking about in the goods, dress goods, notions, boots, shoes, caps, groceries, and a thousand and other articles, can always be had at the cash store of M. L. Oatman, a little often a great deal below the figures pre- elsewhere. Buy and be convinced.

-A Democratic meeting at Altoona is an- nounced for to-morrow (Saturday) evening, which occasion Hon. John Latta, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Gov- , and other distinguished speakers, among whom R. L. Johnston and John P. Linton, Esqrs., are named, will say their

-A woman, good looking and well dress- got off the mail train east at Altoona, Wednesday afternoon, and wended her way the direction of a "gin-mill," where she regaled herself with a "jorum" of "bug- juice," but as she forgot to tell the conduc- to wait on her, she had to do the waiting herself—for the Cincinnati Express.

-John Nolan was precipitated to the bot- of an ore mine near Springfield Fur- nace, Blair county, not long since, in con- sequence of the giving away of a portion of excavation upon which he was at work, in addition to the injuries by the fall, was nearly buried alive by the decend- ing earth. One of his legs was frightfully crushed and mangled.

-A human skeleton was found last Sun- week in a lonely covert, about three- fourths of a mile from Powelton, Clearfield county, by a Mr. Watkins, who was search- for his cows. The editor of the Osceola visited the spot, but found nothing which could lead to the identification of the remains, which gave indications of having there for some years.

—Nicholas Kelly, a soldier of 1812, died at Coalmont, Huntingdon county, the other day, aged 81 years, 7 months and 22 days.

—The cash system at E. J. Mill's newly stocked store is already beginning to make itself felt in the land. When the very best prints can be bought for ten cents per yard, and other goods at prices equally astonishing, as is now the case at E. J. Mills' cheap cash store, it is well to stop and consider whether that is not the place to buy your winter goods.

—Don't hand over your "Picturesque America" to any man who expresses a desire to get them bound for you free gratis for nothing. If you do, the probabilities are that distance will lend enchantment to the views, as that is said to be the dodge a certain contemptible cuss named Jas. T. Wilson tried successfully at several places in and about Johnstown.

—The Johnstown *Tribune* tells us that a Conemaugh borough jeweler is erecting a large clock for the tower of St. Vincent's monastery, near Latrobe, and also for St. Boniface's church, Carrolltown; but how two religious institutions so far apart as those named are to be served by one clock, large though it be, is an enigma which the *Tribune* fails to elucidate.

—Benjamin Johnston, Michael Smith, Hugh White, and Thos. Radcliffe were all sentenced to our county jail by the Johnstown District Court last week. Larceny secured six and two months for Johnston and Smith respectively, while unlawfully wounding another and aggravated assault and battery won fifteen days for one and three months for the other of the two last named.

—Gaysport, Blair county, was shaken from its centre to its circumference, so to speak, on Friday morning last, by the finding of a suit of bloody clothes just outside the borough limits. No further developments, except the developing of a very general belief that it was a "set up job"—in fact, a very clumsy attempt to indulge in a little gay sport at the expense of the big Gaysporters.

—Our good old friend John Carney, of Munster township, brought to our office yesterday a radish which weighs 9½ pounds, measures fully two feet in length, and is as thick as a parlor stove pipe. Also, a Peerless potato weighing 2½ pounds. Both these monster vegetables were raised by Mr. Dennis Farren, of the above township, and we think any one may travel Farren hunt diligently before finding their equals.

—Martin V. Fry has got himself into a stew, and also into the Penitentiary, for sporting more tail to his kite than the law allows, or in other words, for having two wives when one is presumed to be enough, if not too many, for any man in this latitude —and as if to bear out the simile, Judge Potts, of the Johnstown District Court, passed the sentence—$100 fine and eighteen months in the Western Penitentiary.

—In the United States District Court, at Pittsburgh, the following transpired on Monday: Geo. Huntley, assignee of Geo. J. Rodgers, bankrupt, Cambria county, upon petition presented, secured an order suspending the second meeting of the creditors pending the ascertainment and liquidation of certain liens. A rule was also granted on Register Brotherline, to show cause why the said order was not issued, it appearing that he had adjourned the second meeting *sine die*.

—A couple of young rowdies from Altoona endeavored to run the Carrolltown picnic on their own hook last Friday, but failing in that, they went to Blum's saloon and demanded something to drink, a request which, very properly, was refused; whereupon one of the party whisked out a revolver and threatened to shoot the proprietor. The interference of some of the bystanders, however, soon resulted in the two beligerents having "heads put on them," after which they were driven out of town.

—"Billy Barlow" writes from Plattville to say that "a very" sad affair happened at Bugtown on the evening of the 10th inst., when the mayor of that delectable village had occasion to pelt an old man named Bartlebaugh with an old boot with a 'last' in it, simply because he intimated that he (the mayor) had slid down Mr. Crawford's lightning-rod upon a certain occasion some years ago He (sic) lives on Main street two doors from Church street. A warrant was issued next morning and the mayor gave bail in something less than $1,000 for his appearance to answer.

—We have every reason to believe that the matinee and concert at the Court House in this place, on to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon and evening will be well worth attending. The programme is an excellent one and our assurances are that this Minstrel and Variety troupe is first-class in every particular. Amusement of this kind is seldom afforded our citizens, and for the small pittance now required none should deprive themselves of the opportunity offered to swell their sides with merry laughter and drive dull care away. Ladies and children are specially invited to attend the afternoon entertainment.

—The large pyramid of new boxes in front of Myers & Lloyd's extensive and at all times popular cheap store tells the story of an immense stock of fall and winter goods, but as the proof of a pudding is in the eating, so the full realization of what the above firm really have in the way of dry goods, dress goods, clothing, boots, shoes, hats, caps, notions, carpets, groceries, etc., can only be obtained by an examination of the large and varied assortment just received—after which the supplying of all your wants follows as a matter of course, for where good goods and low prices aboundeth there doth the wise man and woman hasten to invest.

—In the United States District Court, at Pittsburgh, on Saturday last, the following business relating to three cases in bankruptcy from Ebensburg were disposed of: A. J. Fry, Cambria county, bankrupt. Fry, Duerr & Co., Cambria county, bankrupts. Report approved directing the payment of compensation to the solicitor, and $2.19.65 to S. Ewart & Co. and S. H. Baird for money expended in said proceedings. Albert G. Fry, Ebensburg, bankrupt. The report allowing compensation to the solicitor was approved. Fry, Duerr & Co., Ebensburg, bankrupts. Reports confirmed allowing campensation to solicitor and paying Geo. Huntley $245.51 for moneys expended in these proceedings.

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OUR OWN PRACTICE.—In perusing our articles published in this paper, it will be observed that our system is founded upon the *fixed facts* of the Medical Science, and we would just say that in our *practice* we have endeavored to be governed by the fundamental principles of right.

We treat all kinds of Chronic diseases, from a common cold to consumption, a common boil to cancer, the most inveterate scrofula, the most troublesome dyspepsia, the most lingering liver complaint, the most difficult asthma, the worst dropsy, the weakest nervous debility, the most violent spasms, the most critical female complaints, and the severest of kidney affections and many other diseases which we have not named here.

Our remedies are prepared from substances that will assimilate with the organic body, and our prescriptions are put up under our own immediate supervision; and when these are administered in accordance with their really medical virtues and the true nature of the disease, they seldom fail to remove the morbid condition of the system and to invigorate and improve the health of the patient and finally effect a cure when a cure is at all to be had.

Specimens of urine for examination can be sent by express (but not by mail) from any part of the United States; and medicines can be sent by the same conveyance. Address,

DRS. OLDSHUE,
132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

◆

THE PRINCE OF WALES' LAST.—His Royal Highness has been detected in many an act which has startled the Queen. The last of which is said to be the ordering of $20,000 worth of tickets for the Public Library of Kentucky. Her Majesty, it is stated, did not object to his buying liberally, but in the present condition of the Prince's finances, she thought $20,000 worth was too much for him to invest. It is asserted that he insisted on sending his order to Governor Bramlette, assuring his royal mother that he knew what he was about, for that as $2,500,000 was to be distributed to the ticket holders on November 30, and in such gifts as $250,000 $100,000, &c., he would have a splendid chance at one of these splendid prizes, and thus, easily pay his debts.

THE COUNTY VS. THE COMMISSIONERS. —*Judge Dean's Charge.*—Following is the able charge of his Honor, Judge Dean, in the test case of Cambria county against F. O'Friel, Esq., one of the Commissioners:

County of Cambria } In Common Pleas of Cam-
vs. } bria County,
Francis O'Friel. } No. 65, Sept. Term, 1874.

Gentlemen of the Jury:

The issue you are sworn to try is framed on an appeal by the defendant from a settlement of his accounts as County Commissioner by the County Auditors. He being a public officer, the Act of Assembly makes it the duty of the Auditors to settle the defendant's charges for services and money laid out for the use of the county. Of these charges the Auditors rejected a number of items, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $62.80, and, so rejected, this amount stood as a balance due from the officer to the county.

If the Auditors had allowed these charges, the county could have appealed, and, rejecting them, the defendant has his appeal to this Court. He now asks for a re-examination of his accounts, and alleges that the items making up the rejected $62.80 should have been allowed, and that in not doing so the Auditors erred. The defendant alleges that he had no notice of the hearing by the Auditors, and was not, therefore, present. That, in passing upon his accounts without his presence, they heard but one side, and although it was his legal right to notice of time and place of hearing, he does not here urge this as a reason for setting aside the settlement, but he does insist that he, here and now, be heard in favor of the legality and honesty of the charges in his account. This strips the case of all hindrances to a hearing on its merits, and it is now our duty and yours to pass upon the issue between the parties.

Did the Auditors err when they rejected, or refused to allow Mr. O'Friel the $62.80? This is determined, first, by the answer we give as to the law, and, second, by the answer you give as to the fact.

In 1872 an Act was passed by the Legislature declaring that instead of the *per diem* compensation theretofore allowed the County Commissioners, thereafter they should be paid an annual salary of $400.

Without going into a careful analysis of this Act at this time, or giving at length the reasons for our opinion, we have no hesitation whatever in deciding, that, under it, the County Commissioners of this county are prohibited from receiving one cent beyond the $400 for any services, either intellectual or physical, rendered by them to the county in carrying out or performing duties imposed upon them by law. As has been urged by the counsel for the appellant, the services performed by Mr. O'Friel were probably done cheaper than they could have been done by a third person, but that cannot alter the construction of the statute. By law it was the duty of the Commissioners to distribute the assessment books and registration lists. They could mail these or express them, and charge for the postage or carriage; or they could employ a private individual to deliver them, and pay him a reasonable compensation therefor, but if each Commissioner undertook to deliver a portion of them in his own neighborhood, however proper this may have been, he cannot charge for the service in excess of the $400. All the time expended by him and all the labor, mental and manual, in performing a duty which the law directed the Commissioners to perform, is paid for by the salary. We do not undertake to decide just what duties must be performed personally by the Commissioners for the salary, but we do decide that when performed this is not one which will entitle them to extra compensation. It will probably cost the county more to pay another for this work, but this is not a question for us when we are called upon to give effect to the plain import of an Act of Assembly.

This opinion of ours, then, compels you to sustain the decision of the Auditors as to each item charged by Mr. O'Friel for personal services out side the office, in delivering these assessment books and registration lists. It is agreed here by counsel for both parties, that, on the evidence—the testimony of Mr. O'Friel and the vouchers before you—that of this $62.80 the sum of $31.80 was money laid out by Mr. O'Friel to the use of the county, being necessary expenses in distributing these books and lists. This, it is not questioned, should be allowed him. Deducting this from the $62.80, leaves the amount charged by him for extra services $31.00, for which amount the county is entitled to a verdict, and there being then no disputed fact, you will so find.

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Local Correspondence.

CARROLLTOWN, Oct. 14, 1874.

DEAR FREEMAN—As you kindly called public attention to the then proposed picnic to be held at Carrolltown under the auspices of the Carrolltown Literary Association, it is but proper that you should have a report thereof.

The weather on the day fixed (Thursday, the 8th inst.) was anything but auspicious, as the rain poured down in torrents; yet, as extensive as well as expensive preparations had been made, the Society took possession of Mr. Campbell's barn, near the grove, and in it the patrons of the picnic enjoyed themselves in dancing and merry making, notwithstanding the unfavorable outlook. Dinner and supper were served in excellent style and heartily discussed by a goodly number. Towards evening the crowd dispersed, indulging fond hopes of a brighter day on the morrow, as it had been resolved to continue the affair one more day.—Friday, however indifferent to the sanguine anticipations of the preceding eve, broke sullen and cheerless, cold and disagreeable; yet, undismayed, the managers and members of the Society repaired to the grounds and renewed the festivities in the barn, where a goodly number of strangers put in an appearance during the day. A splendid dinner and oyster supper, with dancing and social intercourse intervening, wore away the day with fleeting feet, so that evening found the festive throng unwilling to disperse. Lamps were procured and the dancing and enjoyment kept up until after nightfall, when the crowd finally dispersed and the picnic was over.

In connection with the account of the above picnic, for which preparations had been made to render it one of the grandest ever held in this place, the executive committee promulgate the following:

Resolved, That a vote of thanks of the Carrolltown Literary Association be and is hereby tendered to the ladies and gentlemen who so kindly and efficiently assisted in getting up and conducting the picnic, and the gratitude of the Society is due and proffered them for their unselfish and self-sacrificing efforts, rendered necessary by unpropitious weather, to make the picnic a success and contribute to the enjoyment of all; and, farther, that to the ladies particularly are we indebted for gratuitous services which could not have been supplied in earnest good will or intelligent judgment by any compensation to other parties, we care not where such might be looked for.

Resolved, That the above resolution be published in *Cambria Freeman*.

AMBROSE HUEBNER, }
M. J. BUCK, } Ex. Com.
AUGUSTINE WALTERS. }

—

ST. VINCENT'S, Oct. 10, 1874.

DEAR FREEMAN.—If not trespassing too much on your space, will you please publish an account of a remarkable game of base ball which was played here this afternoon, and which is perhaps without a parallel, considering all things.

The two "nines" who participated were composed of students of St. Vincent's College who have had but little practice together. During the first part of the game little interest was manifested by the students as to the result, but when, at the end of the ninth inning, the scores stood a tie, (each side having fifteen runs,) the play commenced in good earnest. As the result of each of the five succeeding innings was still a tie, each player strove his utmost, and the batting and fielding was really superb. The game was not decided until the end of the fifteenth inning, when the score stood 19 to 18, as follows: Daisy—0, 4, 1, 0, 1, 4, 5, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1—19; Empire—5, 0, 2, 0, 0, 3, 3, 2, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0—18. Time of game, 2 hours and 20 minutes. Can any amateur club in the country show such a record?

Yours, &c., Don.

◆

MUSICAL.—To have a reliable establishment to order your music and musical goods from, is a desirable thing, and to the music store of Wm. H. Sheib, 70 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, the attention of our readers is directed. We know it to be a first-class store, well managed, and just the place for you to send to for your sheet music, music books, strings, etc., everything being of the best quality and cheapest prices. Mr. Sheib is the Sole Agent for the incomparable Weber Pianos, Broadwood and other Pianos, and wholesale and retail agent for the Vogel & Hughes Organs. No matter what you want musically, you will find Sheib's Music Store the best place to obtain it. Teachers will find special inducements at this house. Try it!

California Correspondence.

CRESSEY STATION, Merced Co., Cal., }
October 3, 1874. }

DEAR FREEMAN—After an apology to "Independent" for underrating the capacity of his farm and for missing the mark in my random shot, where my *arrow* was flung 3,000 miles, I will merely state that I thought it was Bill Headrick, and as I didn't want to hit such a good fellow, I tho't I would put it on Ely. At any rate, there was only a *naught* of difference in the value of the churches, and my arithmetic says that a *naught* has no value. And, now, I'll bet my life on it that Taylor township doesn't pay tax on $600 worth of church property.

ABOUT LYING.

I saw a notice the other day in the papers stating that a man on Sherman's island raised 90 bushels of wheat to the acre, extending over 11 acres, but, as I did not believe this myself, I did not cut it out. Enclosed, however, you will find slips enough to convince you that California is a big place. It is four times as large as Pennsylvania—then, why can't we tell stories four times as big? Those *shears*, after all, were *editorial* shears, and nothing to compare to *sheep* shears. I am sorry that I *insinuated* that "Independent" was a sheep. I used to go to Sunday school, it is true, but I never learned how to separate the sheep from the *goats*. Hence my apology.

THAT TICKET.

Whew! that is the best Democratic ticket *ever was*. The party couldn't make a better one if they were to meet a hundred times. I will support it with all my power. I am going out next week to take the stump, (we call it straw stack here,) and I predict that the whole ticket will be elected. If any of the candidates will bear my expenses I will go back and vote the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket. Remember, I am a voter there yet, having refused to register here as the law requires in order to become a voter and citizen. If my vote is needed just send $300 for my services as attorney in the case of Cambria county against the Commissioners. Be sure you state that it is for services as attorney. For a formula see Ben. Butler's letter!

RAIN! RAIN!!

Contrary to the usual rule here, we had a general rain all over California on Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st. I blame it on the Highland Agricultural Fair at Johnstown. At any rate, it was a blessed rain. It settled the dust, cooled the air, and made our thousand acre ranch smell like the balm of a thousand flowers. This was the first rain I have yet seen in this State, though I have been here five months. There was thunder and lightning, wind and rain, just as in the States.

WHAT I AM DOING.

Well I am at my old vacation again, and have just completed the first month. I ride five miles every day and return the same distance, and make $4 per day in gold. Term of school, eight months. I didn't want to labor at my old employment, but there was a vacancy that could not be filled, and the trustees heard that I was a good t——(another lie!) and so I had to be examined. I stood the ordeal like a major and proved that I knew far more than I thought I did. There is a gentleman named Nicewanger living here who went to school to me twenty-five or thirty years ago, and he told the stories on me, and thus got me into another eight months' scrape. I had a notion to *thresh* him for it, as I used to do.

LOCAL OPTION.

The Supreme Court of California has "knocked the local option law higher than a kite," which pleases the wine growers, the barley rancheros, and the hop raisers. The way that *ale* and *lager* was *put down*, as the news spread, wasn't the way the local optionists wanted it to be put down. I often think that if these folks would just attend to their own sins they would have enough to do, without attempting to revolutionize all social and civil law. Their hands are not cleaner, nor their hearts purer, perhaps, than are those of men who see fit to take drinks. They are greater hypocrites, no doubt, but that is about all the difference between the parties.

YOSEMITE.

There are two special parties now visiting Yosemite, both from Pennsylvania. Hon. Simon Cameron leads one and Mr. Lockard, of the Penn'a R. R., heads the other. An old pupil of mine, named Chauncey F. Sergeant, is along with the latter party. He wrote me a letter in advance of their coming, but how he found out my address is a mystery. Hon. Simon Cameron and party visited the Custom House, by request, and there was any amount of political billing and cooing. San Francisco can stand it, as she is only three millions of dollars in debt yet. Of course she would do the honors, even if "Third Term" himself should come.

ABOUT OURSELVES.

Don't be so *hard* on *easily*. You know how it is yourself. At least I know how it is myself. For instance, when "Independent" insinuated that I was laboring under a *spiritual* delusion, didn't you notice how I *bristled up*? I had a notion to reach over the Rocky Mountains, catch him by the hair, pull him to me, and *scrunch* him; but when I found out that he was one of my best friends, I thanked "Joss" (the Chinee god) that I was asleep when I read that *Freeman*. Now "Independent" and I are as good friends as ever. Couldn't brothers-in-law do likewise? So mote it be.

Mr. Chapman's letter, being private, should not have been published, but he guessed my meaning to a T. The extra branches here are defining algebra, physiology (not philosophy), natural history, Constitution of California, school law of California, composition, music, and industrial drawing. It was these that cut down the per cent. It was the Constitution of California, and not of the U. S., that puzzled me, for I had never seen it. I had to guess, but I guessed well.

Yours internally, externally and eternally,
ROB ROY.

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THE OYSTER SEASON.—The cool Fall months are now here, and our old friend, the Oyster, whose open countenance reveals its honest heart, has returned to receive a cordial welcome. As its most popular companions we find in universal demand S. S. Marvin & Co.'s well known Oyster Crackers, and a still crisper variety—the Farina Crackers. There is also a constant call for S. S. Marvin & Co.'s old-fashioned Water Crackers, of standard excellence; as also for their New York Water Crackers, which are of a more brittle texture. But for our own choice, we would give the preference to their FAMILY CRACKERS, which we regard as the very best of all oyster concomitants. Restaurant and hotel keepers, as well as private families, should by all means give this new Cake a trial. The Oyster and the Family Cracker seem made for each other. S. S. Marvin & Co.'s Small Cakes, in every variety known to the trade, are unexcelled by any others. Ask for their manufacture. Bakery, Nos. 91 & 93 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.—*Pittsburgh Presbyterian Banner*, September 30.

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FREE OF CHARGE.—Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound combines all the medicinal virtues of those articles which long experience has proved to possess the most efficient qualities for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Coughs and Colds are speedily relieved by it and in Croup it acts like magic. Call at R. J. Lloyd's Drug Store and obtain a sample bottle *free of charge*, or a regular size for $1; or at P. M. Woleslagle & Son's Store, Wilmore. J. R. MORRIS, 112 North 2d St., Phila. [3-13.-1y.]

FOR SALE—PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE AND SAW MILL.—Twenty-five horse power Blandy Engine and Mill, in good order. Capacity, 10,000 feet per day. Also, for sale, one Stearn's No. 2 WING-HEAD BLOCK, with receding spring motion—good as new.

J. C. MARTIN,
Oct. 16.-2t. Portage, Cambria Co., Pa.

NOTICE is hereby given that I did, on the 7th day of October, 1874, buy at Sheriff's sale the following personal property belonging to John Swires, to wit: 2 horses, 1 buggy and harness, all the liquors and all the household and kitchen furniture and other property of said John Swires in the Elliott House at St. Augustine, Cambria county; which property I purpose leaving with the said John Swires during my pleasure. All parties are hereby notified not to interfere with the above property.

Oct. 16, 1874.-3t. ANTHONY SWIRES.

NOTICE.—Having, on the 18th of September last, purchased from Thos. Rupe, of Munster township, the following described property, on account of a note held by the undersigned against the said Thomas Rupe, all persons are hereby forbidden to interfere with the same, which has been left in his possession during my pleasure: 1 mare, 2 cows, 1 heifer, 1 calf, 8 hogs, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 spring wagon, 2 sets harness, a lot of hay and corn fodder, 25 bushels potatoes, 30 bushels corn, 1 stove, 2 bedsteads and bedding, and a lot of chairs.

Oct. 16, 1874. WASHINGTON HENRY.

Immense Bargains!

20 to 30 Per Cent.

SAVED BY BUYING YOUR

CLOTHING!

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, ETC., ETC.

—ON—

HIGH STREET,

SIGN OF THE

"RED FLAG!"

Store formerly occupied by V. S. BARKER.

☞ The LARGEST STOCK of CLOTHING and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS ever offered to this market. Call, examine, and judge for yourself. ISAAC HART, Agent.

Ebensburg, Oct. 16, 1874.

A GREAT STRIDE

UP AND OVER

Business Customs!

This Advertisement Copyrighted.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1874, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

OLD METHODS found to be faulty or objectionable, discarded. A new and vastly advantageous plan hereby adopted!

OAK HALL

Already the Largest Clothing Concern in America, and leading the Trade,

!! STARTS ON A NEW CAREER !!

Thoroughly reorganized on a greatly improved plan.

Silencing Objectors! Assuring Equal Rights to All!
Ruling Out the Possibility of Unfairness! Securing a Scale of Still Lower Prices!
Dropping every feature liable even to Criticism!

GUARANTEEING PURCHASERS AGAINST MIS TAKES, FITS, REPRESENTATIONS, UNDERSTANDINGS.

DISSATISFACTION with Price or Purchase rendered IMPOSSIBLE!

A PLAN

By which it is hoped to double in the coming year the already immense business of

WANAMAKER AND BROWN'S

ENORMOUS ESTABLISHMENT,

Making its Annual Sales more than $3,000,000!!!

☞ BY MERITING and SECURING the Patronage of all classes of the Community to a degree never before enjoyed by ANY one House in any department of trade!!! Sure to commend itself and be commended

BY ALL THOUGHTFUL FOLK,

Because advantageous alike to both buyer and seller.

Thirteen years of interested and eager observation of different methods of doing business, while establishing and extending the largest clothing trade in the United States, have brought us to the following conclusions: 1st. That a customer has a *right* to some GUARANTEE that his purchase shall prove exactly as represented. 2d. That *Cash throughout* is the only basis consistent with the very lowest prices, as credit in every case necessitates higher prices to cover losses by bad debts, interest, law suits, hire of collectors, increased number of book-keepers, etc. 3d. That, though justice does not require it, comfort and actual security in dealing are greatly promoted by giving to the purchaser the privilege *not only* of exchange of goods, but of *returning* the same within a given time, and have promptly *paid back the cash in full*. 4th. That all customers buying at the *same time*, should pay *precisely* the *same* price for the *same* quality of goods. 5th. That the interest of customers will be best served by abandoning the practice of paying salesmen a percentage on each sale, as it leads to "hurrying up," and sometimes "over persuading" buyers to take goods with which they are not fully suited. 6th. That as customers generally inquire into the character and quality of articles offered for sale, and may not always be correctly informed, or fully understand the clerks, a Label, made under the authority and guarantee of the firm, bearing a printed description of the name and quality of the goods, should be attached to each article.

Business men thoroughly bent on upright dealing, have been thinking over, working out and experimenting on propositions similar to the above, and here and there is an establishment which has accepted one or another of these conclusions, and ordered their business accordingly—one "Cash," another "One Price," &c.—but WE UNHESITATINGLY ADOPT THEM ALL, and confidently relying on the approval and support of an intelligent and discriminating public, we inaugurate what we believe to be the best system in the world, and we now announce **One Price, Cash Payment, Cash Returned, and Full Guarantee**, as the FOUR CARDINAL POINTS by which we shall hereafter steer our craft.

EXPLANATION AND ELABORATION

OF WANAMAKER & BROWN'S NEW PLAN.

1st POINT. "CASH."

Houses doing a credit business *must* provide for losses on bad debts, interest on long-standing accounts, capital locked up, etc. To bear such losses themselves would drive them out of business. Therefore a per cent. is added to the price of each article sold, to cover this leakage, and *Cash Buyers* whether they *know it or not, really pay the bad debts and the interest on the long credits of the other customers!!* Under the *Cash Payment* system one pays only for what *he* gets, and contributes nothing to a "Sinking Fund."

By this *Radical Change* we shall lose some of our customers no doubt, but we will gain ten where we lose one, the advantages being so great to all who can avail themselves of them. So we say

CASH THROUGHOUT.

Bring Money for Clothing, and we will supply it at prices *possible under no other plan.*

2d POINT. "ONE PRICE."

The *fairness* of this feature of our plan all will praise. It is simply treating all alike—exacting nothing from indisposition to bargain or ignorance, and, at the same time, conceding *all* that shrewdness on the shrewdest customer's part could possibly extort, because the "One Price" which we mark on our goods, shall invariably be

NOT the "First" Price, but the LAST and LOWEST PRICE.
NOT the "TOP" Price, but the VERY BOTTOM PRICE.

In other words, Salesmen or "Headmen," have never been allowed, under ordinary circumstances, to fall below a certain figure! It is at that, or at a *lower* figure that we now determine to mark our goods, calculating the cost to the exact penny, and fixing the price at the low minimum profit on which business on a large scale can be conducted.

We know that the larger business we aim for and anticipate, will require a large increase in the number of customers, and we shall therefore see to it that the "One Price" is based on the Smallest Profit, calculated to the exact and lowest penny, which will not be difficult to do with universal Cash Payment for the rule. The price will be marked in plain figures and no alteration allowed.

NOTE.—Whenever the exigencies of the season, the state of trade, or the money market may demand, the right is reserved to go through our stock before or after business hours and mark down any lot or lots of goods, changing the figures on *all* the labels, so that the new rates are the same to all, and all buy alike at the mark down prices.

WANAMAKER & BROWN WILL NEVER HOLD THEIR GOODS.

3d POINT. "Full Guarantee."

A printed Guarantee, bearing the signature of our firm, will accompany each garment as a Warrantee. This binds us in every sense, and will be honored as quickly as a good draft of the Government of the United States. This is a sample of the Full Guarantee, and tells its own story:

GUARANTEE.

We hereby guarantee
1st. *That the prices of our goods shall be as low as the same quality of material and manufacture are sold anywhere in the United States.*
2d. *That the prices are precisely the same to everybody for same quality, on same day of purchase.*
3d. *That the quality of goods is as represented on printed labels.*
4th. *That the full amount of cash paid will be refunded, if customers find the articles unsatisfactory, and return them unworn and uninjured within 10 days of date of purchase.*

[*Signed,*] *WANAMAKER & BROWN,*
OAK HALL,
Sixth and Market Streets, Phila.

DATE,...................................

4th POINT. "Cash Returned."

This is simply a concession on our part to our customers, to secure them full confidence in dealing for goods *they know very little about*, and we thus prevent any occasion for dissatisfaction from any and every cause whatsoever. If the garment is not exactly what you thought, if your taste changes, if the "home folks" prefer another color or another shape, if you find you can buy the same material and style elsewhere for less money, if you conclude you don't need it after you get home, if the season changes suddenly and you wish you had not bought it, *bring it back* unworn and uninjured, and the full amount of money you paid will be returned on the spot. What more can we do for our customers than this, when we make our clothing so that they can draw the money value with it equally as well as with a check on the bank?

THE ADVANTAGES

incident to a system having for its cardinal points these which we have now explained, are simply innumerable. Saving of time and temper, perfect security, absence of all huckstering, &c., &c., &c., &c. But above all this

IT MAKES CLOTHING CHEAP.

! !

Sinking the prices several degrees below what they have been heretofore, or could possibly be under the old system.

By dispensing with certain clerks no longer needed, it reduces "Store Expenses."
By enforcing CASH Payments, the bad debts are avoided.
By putting plenty of ready money in hand, it enables us to buy goods at figures that credit men know nothing about.
By increase of sales, a smaller profit on each article is sufficient

All of these *"By-Ways"* lead direct to

CHEAPNESS,

and this without lowering the quality or style of our Celebrated make of Men's and Boys' Clothing.

SOME OTHER THINGS

Wherein our plan differs from others:
(a) It combines all the good points which exist, separately, or in partial combinations, and it adds some new and important features.
(b) It gives such a guarantee as no house in the world, to our knowledge, ever ventured to give as a rule.
(c) It makes our goods equivalent to checks on a bank, whenever they are presented unworn or uninjured.
(d) It has the great advantage of an immense business already established, to sustain the "New Constitution," and under no other circumstances could so many radical concessions to customers be made.

We have for years been working *towards* the present point, and though naturally falling into the current methods of trade, we observed and noted the defects of the old systems, and have been carefully weighing for a long time these newer plans, and preparing for this

ENTIRE CHANGE OF BASE

We now, *swing clear of all combinations or customs, and burn the bridges behind us.*

Investigation is asked into all we have here put forth.

Staking the hard-earned and fought-for reputation of our house (of which we confess we are proud) on the faithful and exact fulfilment of all the promises and conditions herein laid down.

On this new, and in many respects Original Plan, we launch the Oak Hall Craft on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3d, 1874,

bound for the Fall Trade, and by all our experience in trade, and all our knowledge of human nature, we are led to anticipate that *Marvellous and Unprecedented Increase of Business for which we are well prepared.* Our warehouses, comprising 2[illegible] spacious rooms, are stocked to the full—our home mills have been turning out large quantities of goods to us that are now in store, and Foreign fabrics by the ship load are now on our counters. Our workmen have been a small army, and as diligent and skillful as they are numerous. With the improvement already noted, there are also new styles, new cuts and more careful finishing. Everything possible has been done to meet and gratify the rush, and now LET IT BEGIN.

OAK HALL. (THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.) *S. E. Cor. 6th and Market Sts., Philadelphia.* WANAMAKER & BROW

Treatment of Diptheria.

ADVICE FROM A PHYSICIAN—THE MALADY MANAGEABLE IF PROMPTLY TAKEN IN HAND.

Diptheria has prevailed so long and terribly in New York and Brooklyn that the opinions of the wisest and most experienced physicians should be sought, in the hope of finding some remedy for it. Among the poor, bad air and food are among the most active causes of the great mortality from it; but still it will only too often single out and kill its victims among the children of the rich, cleanly, and judicious.

In every case of the disease of course pure air, if possible, and good food, even if it has to be begged, should be procured. Any really good home-made soups, be they of beef, mutton or chicken, are just as good and often far better than beef tea; and they may be changed from one to the other as they pall upon the patient's taste. Good, undiluted milk is quite as useful as soup of any kind; and it may always be prevented from turning sour, or making the patient bilious or feverish, by the addition of a large pinch of soda to each teacupful of milk.

Beef tea, soup, or milk should be taken frequently, and in as large quantities as the stomach will bear and digest without danger of causing disgust or nausea.

If stimulants are required, and they are generally wanted early and abundantly, milk punch is the best; but it should always be made with the addition of soda or lime water to the milk, for the reasons above stated.

If milk punch becomes distasteful, barley water, rice water, arrow root, etc., may be used as a bland vehicle for administering stimulants.

Then of all the remedies that a long experience (over thirty years) has proved eminently reliable, chlorate of potash is the best; but it should be given in one way only, and also thoroughly. It should be given dry upon the tongue, pure, not mixed with sugar, and not in solution. By giving it in this way, it dissolves slowly in the mouth, and gradually and efficiently comes in contact with all the diseased parts of the throat.

It is slightly disagreeable at first, but the youngest child soon becomes accustomed to it. It takes away the supposed necessity for forced local applications to the throat, and if the little patient be taught to open its mouth widely, without straining, and to draw in its breath deeply at the same time, the curtain of the palate will be drawn up, and the whole back part of the throat, down to the windpipe, will be exposed to view, without the use of any harsher means to obtain a view of the parts involved by the disorder.

This treatment must be persisted in, the chlorate of potash to be given in doses of two, three, five or more grains every hour at first, until some decided improvement commences, or for one, two, three, or even more days, without hesitation or faltering. Often no apparent improvement seems to take place for one, two, or more days; sometimes not until nearly up to the fourth day. But courage and perseverance will almost certainly be rewarded with success; certainly four or five times out of six.

This treatment is considerate, but efficient; the child never becomes afraid of his physician or attendants, and generally, with a little management, takes or does all that is required of it, because its handling is gentle, or at least not harsh or distressing.

If the debility be very great, muriatic tincture of iron may be required. If the mouth be dry, glycerine may be put into it frequently.

It may be true that among the most destitute, filthiest and careless classes the beginning of diptheria may be the beginning of death, but I am very sure that a vast number of lives can be saved by the treatment above indicated.

◆

NAILS IN FRUIT TREES.—A singular fact, and one worthy to be recorded, was mentioned to us a few days since by Mr. Alexander Drake, of Albemarle. He stated that whilst on a visit to a neighbor his attention was called to a large peach orchard, every tree of which was totally destroyed by the ravages of the worm, with the exception of three, and these were the most thrifty and flourishing peach trees he ever saw. The only cause of their superiority known to his host was an experiment made in consequence of observing that those parts of worm-eaten timber into which nails had been driven were generally sound. When his trees were about a year old, he had selected three of them and driven a tenpenny nail through the body, as near the ground as possible. Whilst the balance of the orchard had gradually failed, and finally yielded to the worms, these three trees, selected at random, treated precisely in the same manner with the exception of the nailing, had always been vigorous and healthy, furnishing him at that very period with the greatest profusion of the most luscious fruit. It is supposed that the salt of iron furnished by the nail is offensive to the worm, whilst it is harmless, or perhaps beneficial, to the tree.

A chemical writer on this subject says: "The oxidation or rusting of the iron by the sap evolves ammonia, which, as the sap rises, will of course impregnate every part of the foliage and prove too severe a dose for the delicate palate of intruding insects." This writer recommends driving half a dozen nails into the trunk. Several experiments of the kind have resulted successfully.—*Southern Planter.*

A PATRON of a certain newspaper once said to the publisher: "Mr. Printer, how is it that you have never called on me for pay for your paper?" "Oh," said the man of types, "we never ask a gentleman for money." "Indeed," replied the patron, "how do you manage to get along if they don't pay you?" "Why," said the editor, "after a certain time we conclude that he is not a gentleman, and we ask him." "Oh—yes—I see; Mr. Editor please give me a receipt," and hands him a V. "Make my name all right on your books."

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
—TO—
CASH BUYERS
—AT THE—
Ebensburg House-Furnishing STORE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES TO CASH BUYERS on all goods in his line, consisting of

MOWING and REAPING MACHINES
AND OTHER FARMING IMPLEMENTS;
COOKING, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES
of the most popular designs and of all styles, prices and qualities:
TINWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!
of my own manufacture:
HARDWARE, ALL KIND!

such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Table Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Table and Tea Spoons, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Hammers, Axes, Hatchets, Boring Machines, Augurs, Chissels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh-Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax, Bristles, Clothes Washers and Wringers, Patent Churns and, Patent Machines generally, Grind-Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Cast Steel Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, Horse Shoes and Nails, Old Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps, &c., &c.;

Harness and Saddlery Ware
of all kind, in great variety:
WOOD and WILLOW WARE
beyond description;
CARBON OIL and OIL LAMPS.

Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.; Silver-Plated Ware, Glassware, &c

Family Groceries,

such as Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Syrups Molasses, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Hominy, Fish, Crackers, Rice, Pearl Barley, &c.

Tobacco and Cigars.

Paint, Varnish, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Stove, Dusting, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed-Cords, Manilla Ropes, and many other articles, at the *lowest rates for cash.*

HOUSE SPOUTING

made, painted and put up as cheap as possible, FOR CASH. ☞ A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware by wholesale.
GEORGE HUNTLEY.
Ebensburg, July 25, 1873.-tf.

NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE
Cooking Stoves,
Heating Stoves.
TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

Having recently taken possession of the newly fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.

The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of

Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves
of the most approved designs.

☞ SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.

All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.
VALLIE LUTRINGER.
Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

EBENSBURG
BOOK, DRUG and VARIETY STORE

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.

Cigars and Tobaccos,

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY,
July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

A LITTLE CONFAB
—ABOUT THE—
Singer Sewing Machine
And Where to Buy it.

COUNTRYMAN—See here, neighbor, can you tell me where I can buy the sewing machine people talk so much about?

CITIZEN OF EBENSBURG—Yes, with pleasure. I presume it is the Singer Sewing Machine that you mean.

C.—Yes, that's the name of it.

C. OF E.—Well, just down there, two doors east of Zahm's store, is the place, and my word for it you will be well pleased with your purchase if you invest in one of those machines. Messrs. BAILEY & TATE, the agents, have now on hand all styles and sizes of these indispensable machines, from the cheapest to the most valuable, and are accommodating gentlemen who will be pleased to show you the ins and outs of their various machines, whether you desire to buy or not. They also keep thread, needles and all the other paraphrenalia of a sewing machine, and are at all times prepared to attend to the repairing of machines in a substantial and satisfactory manner, and at very moderate rates. Don't forget the place—High street, two doors east of Zahm's store, Ebensburg [4-24.-tf.]

Ebensburg
WOOLEN FACTORY!

HAVING introduced new machinery into our Woolen Factory, we are now prepared to manufacture on short notice, CLOTHS, CASSINETS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS of all styles STOCKING YARNS, &c., &c.

☞ Wool taken in exchange for goods or worked on shares. Market price paid for wool.
T. M. JONES & SONS.
Ebensburg, Feb. 24, 1872.-tf.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & CO.,
BANKERS,
Ebensburg, Pa.

WILL receive money on deposit, discount and collect notes, and attend to all the business usually done by Bankers.
Sept. 20.-tf. JAS. B. ZAHM, Cashier.

COAL! COAL!!—The subscriber is prepared to furnish, in large or small quantities, all qualities of ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COAL, at lowest market rates. Coal delivered promptly and free of charge for hauling at any point in Ebensburg or vicinity. Orders left at the ZAHM STORE will receive early attention. DANIEL H. ZAHM.
Ebensburg, Sept. 1, 1873.-tf.

FIRST NATIONAL SADDLE AND HARNESS SHOP OF CAMBRIA COUNTY, High street, (opposite Union School House,) West Ward, Ebensburg.—M. M. O'NEILL & Co., Proprietors. Saddles and Harness made or repaired and all other work in my line executed in the best manner, on the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable rates. [1-12.-tf.]

MILLINERY & DRESS MAKING.—The attention of the Ladies of Ebensburg and vicinity is directed to the fact that MRS. R. E. JONES has just received an invoice of new and fashionable Millinery Goods, at her rooms in the East Ward, Ebensburg. Wedding Bonnets, Hats, etc., a specialty. Dressmaking promptly and neatly done. The patronage of the ladies is respectfully solicited. [6-1,'71.]

BUY BOROUGH BONDS!—The Borough of Ebensburg offers WATER BONDS for sale, bearing six per cent. interest. An excellent opportunity for safe and profitable investment. For further particulars call on
F. A. SHOEMAKER, Treasurer.
Ebensburg, Oct. 3, 1874.-tf.

General Election
PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections, and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, HERMAN BAUMER, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the County aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in said County of Cambria on the THIRD DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1874, (the same being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November,) at which time State and County officers will be elected as follows:

TWO PERSONS for the offices of Judges of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the counties of Blair, Bedford and Somerset, for the office of Representative in the Congress of the United States.

TWO PERSONS for the offices of Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Prothonotary of Cambria county.

ONE PERSON for the office of District Attorney of Cambria county.

TWO PERSONS for the offices of County Commissioners of Cambria county, to serve for the term of one year each.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor House Director of Cambria county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor of Cambria county, to serve one year.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Surveyor of Cambria county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Coroner of Cambria county.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several Wards, Boroughs, Districts and Townships within the County of Cambria are as follows, to wit:

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Allegheny, to meet at Brady's School House, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Adams, to meet at the School House at Moses Kring's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Barr, to meet at School House No. 11, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Blacklick, to meet at the house of Abram Makin, dec'd, in the village of Belsano.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Cambria, to meet at the Court House in the Borough of Ebensburg.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Cambria, to meet at School House No. 3, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Carroll, to meet at School House in Carrolltown borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Carrolltown, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Chest, to meet at School House No. 3, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Chest Springs, to meet at the house of Jacob Wagner, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Clearfield, to meet at School House No. 3, adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Conemaugh, to meet at the School House at Singer's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Conemaugh, to meet as follows: First Ward, at the house of Peter Maltzie, in said First Ward; Second Ward, at the house of John Swarzman, in said Second Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Coopersdale, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Croyle, to meet at the School House in the village of Summerhill, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of East Conemaugh, to meet at the house of Daniel Confer, dec'd, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Ebensburg, to meet as follows: East Ward, to meet in the Court Room, in said ward; West Ward, in Grand Jury Room, in East ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Franklin, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Gallitzin, to meet at School House No. 3, (Tunnel Hill,) in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Gallitzin, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Jackson, to meet at the house of Henry Rager, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Johnstown, to meet as follows: First Ward, at Public School Room No. 3, in said ward; Second Ward, at the office of Jos. S. Strayer, Esq., on Market street, in said ward; Third Ward, at the house of John Brady, on Franklin street, in said ward; Fourth Ward, at the house of John Treftz, in said Ward; Fifth Ward, at the Kernville School House, in said ward; Sixth Ward, at the Johnstown Pottery, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Loretto, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Munster, to meet at the warehouse of Aug. Durbin, in the village of Munster, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Millville, to meet at the Franklin House, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Prospect, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Richland, to meet at the house of Joseph Geis, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Summerhill, to meet at the School House in the Borough of Wilmore.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Summitville, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Susquehanna, to meet at the house of Michael Platt, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Taylor, to meet at the School House near Wm. Headrick's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Woodvale, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Washington, to meet at the School House at the Foot of Plane No. 4, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of White, to meet at the house of John Beers, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Yoder, to meet as follows: First Division, at the house of Henry Frazier, in said township; Second Division, at Beam's School House, in said township.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

is hereby directed to Article VIIIth of the New Constitution, certain sections whereof read as follows:

SEC. 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second—He shall have resided in the State one year, (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months,) immediately preceding the election.

Third—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth—If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or County tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause his name to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections and in going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SEC. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall give, or promise or offer to give, to an elector, any money, reward, or other valuable consideration, for his vote at any election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote, or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election; and any elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud, or wilful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth, and any person convicted of wilful violation of the election laws shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

SEC. 13. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State or the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in any poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board of any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or Judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

SEC. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold, or shall within two months have held any office, or appointment or employment in or under the government of the United States or of this State, or of any city or county, or of any municipal board, commission or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace and aldermen, notaries public and persons in the militia service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local offices, below the grade of city or county officers, as shall be designated by law.

And also to the following acts of Assembly now in force in this State, viz:

Act of January 30th, 1874.—SEC. 5. At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock, a. m., and close at seven o'clock p. m.

SEC. 7. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in an election board on the morning of an election, said vacancy shall be filled in conformity with existing laws.

The said Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2d, 1816, provides as follows, to wit:

That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, November 3d, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of the district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place; and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified electors of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

The Act of 30th January, 1874, further provides as follows:

SEC. 3. At the opening of the polls at all elections it shall be the duty of the judges of election for their respective districts to designate one of the inspectors, whose duty it shall be to have in custody the registry of voters, and to make the entries thereon required by law; and it shall be the duty of the other of said inspectors to receive and number the ballots presented at said election.

SEC. 9. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot; every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall have been received, and the number recorded by the clerks on the list of voters opposite the name of the elector from whom received. And any voter voting two or more tickets, the several tickets so voted shall each be numbered with the number corresponding with the number to the name of the voter. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause the same to be written thereon, and attested by a citizen of the district. In addition to the oath now prescribed by law to be taken and subscribed to by election officers, they shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding. All judges, inspectors, clerks, and overseers of any election held under this Act, shall, before entering upon their duties, be duly sworn or affirmed in the presence of each other. The judges shall be sworn by the minority inspector, and in case there be no minority inspector, then by a justice of the peace or alderman, and the inspectors, overseers and clerks shall be sworn by the judge. Certificates of such swearing or affirming shall be duly made out and signed by the officers so sworn, and attested by the officer who administered the oath. If any judge or minority inspector refuses or fails to swear the officers of election in the manner required by this Act, or if any officer of election shall act without being first duly sworn, or if any officer of election shall sign the form of oath without being duly sworn, or if any judge or minority inspector shall certify that any officer was sworn when he was not, it shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, the officer or officers so offending shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 10. On the day of election any person whose name shall not appear on the registry of voters, and who claims the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter, for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election, which witness shall be sworn or affirmed and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter, and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating, to the best of his knowledge and belief, when and where he was born; that he has been a citizen of the United States one month, and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or, if formerly a qualified elector or a native born citizen thereof, and has removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has resided in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has, if twenty-two years of age or upwards, paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election. The said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed, and when and where and to whom paid; and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he has never received any; and if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination. But if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or, if born elsewhere, shall state the fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization, and shall further state in his affidavit, that he is, at the time of making the affidavit, of the age of twenty-one and under twenty-two years; that he has been a citizen of the United States one month, and has resided in the State one year; or, if a native born citizen of the State and removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, and in the election district immediately two months preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes. The said affidavits of all persons making such claims, and the affidavits of such witnesses to their residence, shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judge with the prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the prothonotary's office, subject to examination as other election papers are. If the election officers shall find that the applicant possesses all the legal qualifications of a voter he shall be permitted to vote, and his name shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age" when he claims to vote on age; the same words being added by the clerks in each case, respectively, on the lists of persons voting at such election.

SEC. 11. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such person, whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and acted upon by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence. Every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for five years consecutively a voter in the district where he offers to vote; and on the vote of such a person being received, the election officers are to write or stamp the word "voted" on his certificate with the day, month and year, and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day, by virtue of the same certificate except where sons are entitled to vote, because of the naturalization of their father, they and the person who shall offer such second vote, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the Court; but the fine shall not exceed five hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year. The like punishment shall be inflicted, on conviction, on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made, the endorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate.

SEC. 12. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law, or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced for every such offence, to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment of not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 13. As soon as the polls shall close the officers of election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for each candidate voted for, and make a full return of the same in triplicate, with a return sheet in addition, in all of which the votes received by each candidate shall be given after his or her name, first in words and again in figures, and shall be signed by all of said officers and certified by overseers, if any, or, if not so certified, the overseers and any officer refusing to sign or certify, or either of them, shall write upon each of the returns his or their reasons for not signing or certifying them. The vote, as soon as counted, shall also be publicly and fully declared from the window to the citizens present, and a brief statement showing the votes received by each candidate shall be made and signed by the election officers as soon as the vote is counted, and the same shall be immediately posted up on the door of the election house for the information of the public. The triplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelopes and be sealed in presence of the officers, and one envelope, with the unsealed return sheet, given to the judge, which shall contain one list of voters, tally paper, and oaths of officers, and another of said envelopes shall be given to the minority inspector. All judges living within twelve miles of the prothonotary's office, or within twenty-four miles if their residence be in a town, village or city upon the line of a railroad leading to the county seat, shall, before two o'clock post meridian of the day after the election, and all other judges shall, before twelve o'clock meridian of the second day after the election, deliver said return, together with the return sheet, to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the county, which said return sheet shall be filed, and the day and hour of filing marked thereon, and shall be preserved by the prothonotary for public inspection. At twelve o'clock on the said second day following any election, the prothonotary of the court of common pleas shall present the said returns to the said court. In counties where there is no resident presiding judge, the associate judges shall perform the duties imposed upon the court of common pleas, which shall convene for that purpose; the returns presented by the prothonotary shall be opened by said court and computed by such of its officers and such sworn assistants as the court shall appoint, in the presence of the judge or judges of said court, and the returns certified and certificates of election issued under the seal of the court as is now required to be done by return judges; and the vote as so computed and certified, shall be made a matter of record in said court. The sessions of the said court shall be open to the public. And in case the return of any election district shall be missing when the returns are presented, or in case of complaint of a qualified elector under oath, charging palpable fraud or mistake, and particularly specifying the alleged fraud or mistake, or where fraud or mistake is apparent on the return, the court shall examine the return, and if in the judgment of the court it shall be necessary to a just return, said court shall issue summary process against the election officers and overseers, if any, of the election district complained of, to bring them forthwith into court, with all the election papers in their possession; and if palpable mistake or fraud shall be discovered, it shall, upon such hearing as may be deemed necessary to enlighten the court, be corrected by the court, and so certified; but all allegations of palpable fraud or mistake shall be decided by said court within three days after the returns are brought into court for computation; and the said inquiry shall be directed only to palpable fraud or mistake, and shall not be deemed a judicial adjudication to conclude any contest now or hereafter to be provided by law; and the other of said triplicate returns shall be placed in the box and sealed up with the ballots. Nothing in this act shall require the returns of election of township or borough officers to be made to the court as directed in this section; but all returns of the election of township and borough officers shall be enclosed in a sealed cover, directed to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the proper county, and shall, by some one of them, be delivered into his office within three days after every such election and filed therein. In counties where there are three or more judges of said court learned in the law, at least two judges shall sit to compute and certify returns, unless unavoidably prevented. If any of the said judges shall himself be a candidate for any office at any election, he shall not sit with the court, or act in counting the returns of such election, and in such cases the other judges, if any, shall act; and if in any county there shall be no judge qualified to hold the said court, under the provisions of this act, present and able to act, then, and in every such case, the register of wills, the sheriff and the county commissioners of the proper county shall be and constitute a board who, or a majority of whom, shall have and exercise all the duties vested in, or required to be performed by, the court of common pleas of such county, by and under the provisions of this section; but none of the said officers shall act as a member of such board when himself a candidate for any office at the election, the returns of which the said board is required to count under the provisions of this section. * * * * * * When two or more counties are connected for the election of any officer, the courts of such counties shall each appoint a return judge to meet at such time and place, as required by law, to compute and certify the vote of such district. All officers provided for by this act shall be compensated as like officers are paid by existing laws. Whenever a place has been or shall be provided by the authorities of any city, county, township or borough, for the safe keeping of the ballot-boxes, the judge and minority inspector shall, after the election shall be finished, and the ballot-box or boxes containing the tickets, list of voters and other papers, have been securely bound with tape and sealed, and the signatures of the judge and inspector affixed thereto, forthwith deliver the same, together with the remaining boxes, to the mayor and recorder of such city, or in counties, townships or boroughs, to such person or persons as the court of common pleas of the proper county may designate, at the place provided, as aforesaid, who shall then deposit the said boxes and keep the same to answer the call of any court or tribunal authorized to try the merits of such election. Whenever the election officers of any election district shall require the election boxes of such district, to hold any election which, by law, they are or shall be required to hold, they shall keep the same securely in their possession without opening, until the morning of such election, and until they shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, and after being so sworn or affirmed, they shall open the said boxes and burn and totally destroy all the ballots and other papers which they shall find therein, before proceeding to hold such election.

SEC. 19. Any assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act, without reasonable or legal cause, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars; and if any assessor shall knowingly assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or shall willfully refuse to assess any one who is qualified, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both at the discretion of the Court, and also be subject to an action for damages by the party aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, destroy or deface any list of voters made out as directed by this Act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it has been fixed, with fraudulent or mischievous intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the Court; and if any person shall, by violence or intimidation, drive from the polls, any person or persons appointed by the Court to act as overseers of an election, or in any way wilfully prevent said overseers from performing the duties enjoined upon them by this Act, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the Court. Any person who shall, on the day of any election, visit a polling place in any election district at which he is not entitled to vote, and shall use any intimidation or violence for the purpose of preventing any officer of election from performing the duties required of him by law, or for the purpose of preventing any qualified voter of such district exercising his right to vote, or from exercising his right to challenge any person offering to vote, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the Court. Any clerk, overseer, or election officer, who shall disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

The inspectors, judge and clerks required by law to hold township and general elections shall take and subscribe the several oaths and affirmation, required by the 19th, 20th and 21st sections of the Act of 2d of July, 1839, "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," which oaths or affirmations shall be prepared and administered in the manner prescribed in the 18th and 22d sections of said Act, and in addition to the power conferred by the 18th section of said Act, the judge or either of the inspectors shall have power to administer the oaths prescribed by said Act to any clerk of a general, special or township election.

THE MODE OF VOTING.

The attention of all qualified voters is directed to the following Act of Assembly regulating the mode of voting in this commonwealth:

CHANGE IN THE MODE OF VOTING.

An Act regulating the mode of voting at all the elections in the several counties of this commonwealth approved March 30th, 1866.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the qualified voters of the several counties of this commonwealth, at the general, township, borough or special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts voted for, and be labelled outside "Judiciary"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled "State"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all County officers voted for, and be labelled "County"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Borough officers voted for, and be labelled "Borough";—and each class shall be deposited in a separate ballot-box.

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States, on the 31st day of March, 1870, passed an Act entitled "An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," this is to give notice that the first and second Sections of said Act are as follows:

FIRST AND SECOND SECTIONS OF ACT OF CONGRESS OF MARCH 31, 1870.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all citizens of the United States who are or shall otherwise be entitled to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, District, County, City, Parish, Township, School District, Municipality, or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, any constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or law persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every person and officer to give all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite and to become qualified to vote, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

GIVEN under my hand, at my office in Ebensburg, this first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-eighth.
HERMAN BAUMER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Oct. 1, 1874.-5t.

G. C. K. ZAHM,
—DEALER IN—
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS, GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
AND ALL OTHER GOODS USUALLY KEPT IN A COUNTRY STORE.
WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODUCE
TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.
Store on South Side of Main Street,
Ebensburg, Pa.

THE HOLIDAYS ARE OVER!
AS WE ALL KNOW, BUT THE
PRICES
At E. J. MILLS'
CHEAP CASH STORE,
Are not over, but rather under, those of any other dealer in
Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Hats and Caps,
Boots, Shoes, Notions,
GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, &C.,
In this "Neck o' Timber."

☞ A complete and elegant assortments of new goods now in store will positively be sold at the closest margin. Country produce at the highest market prices taken in exchange for goods. Full satisfaction guaranteed to all buyers. Store on High street, near Centre street.
E. J. MILLS.
Ebensburg, Jan. 16, 1874.-tf.

A CARD.
EBENSBURG WOOLEN FACTORY

AS interested parties have been reporting in the northern part of this county that our rates for manufacturing Woolen Goods, &c., are much higher than they really are we deem it necessary for our own protection and for the information of the public to publish the following

LIST OF PRICES.

Blankets	$3.50 per pair.
Flannels	30 and 35 cts. per yard.
Cassimeres	50 cts. per yard.
Satinetts	50 cts. per yard.
Carding and Spinning	20 cts. per lb.
Carding	7 " "

T. M. JONES & SONS,
July 18, 1876.-tf. Ebensburg Woolen Factory.

CRAWFORD HOUSE,
EBENSBURG, PA.
John Fitzharris, - Proprietor.

HAVING leased and refurnished the above well known and popular hotel, the proprietor is now amply prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. The best that the market affords will be served at the Table at all seasons, the Bar will be kept constantly supplied with the choicest liquors, and the commodious Stable will be under the charge of a careful and attentive hostler. No effort will be spared to render guests comfortable and well pleased in every particular, and by proper attention to business and a moderate scale of prices the proprietor hopes to win his way to public favor. [May 2, 1873.-tf.]

LLOYD & CO., BANKERS,
EBENSBURG, PA.
☞ Gold, Silver, Government Loans, and other Securities, bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made at all accessible points in the United States, and a general Banking business transacted.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
BANKERS, ALTOONA, PA.
Drafts on the principal cities and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Monies received on deposit, payable on demand without interest, or on time with interest at fair rates

M. J. BUCK, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.
Office in rear of John Buck's store. Night calls may be made at the residence of JOHN BUCK, Esq. [April 4, 1873.-tf.]

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office on High street, nearly opposite Blair's Hotel. Residence in Town Hall, Julian street, where night calls should be made [4-4.-tf.]

F. A. SHOEMAKER. .... WM. H. SECHLER.
SHOEMAKER & SECHLER,
Attorneys-at-Law.
[9-16.] EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA. [tf.]

J. GALLITZIN LAKE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa.

GEO M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law,* Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [aug.27,'72.]

PLAIN PEOPLE.

I like 'em. The Creator never made man to part his hair in the middle, and say "weally" for "really," and the Creat didn't intend to have women spend eigh teen hours a day over powder and paint and send their children into the country t be cared for by some cross-eyed old woma at three dollars per week.

No, sir! and no, ma'am! If Provide had his way about it he would have sma boys play in the road, roll on the grass an carry dusty noses, instead of being impr oned in starched jackets, and threatene with a thrashing if they didn't "puck their mouths just like ma."

If people want to say "chawming" f charming, faint away at the sight of a r and lead little poodle-dogs around by lit chains, and have their monograms paint on their doorsteps, why, it's all right, ou I should think it would be a great bore 'em for fear that some mudsill would s day find that their grandfather or fa sold soap, or navigated a flat boat.

I knew Jones years ago; I was a boy a he a man, but I remember that he was gl enough to haul tanbark at three shilling load, and that his sons and his daught picked blackberries and sold 'em to b starch and saleratus. They are "ton" n Arabella has a fashionable limp and a fa ionable squint, and says "daw" for d "hawse" for horse, and it costs her mor paint her cheeks than it does me to pa my house. Her brother, Algernon, spo a tender little cane, wears eye-glasses, his livery bill for a month amounts to m money than his old father earned in a Their name used to be Jones—plain, bl Jones—but now they have it changed "Joens" and they draw it out a mile lo

Well, I suppose it's all right, but if old man could raise from his grave and d in on 'em he'd wonder if he hadn't st the wrong house.

And it's none of my business if Larkins wears a diamond-pin, allig boots, swell collars, and mauve pants, has three coach dogs at his heels, a Fre dancing master, goes to Saratoga, own race horse and stays in doors on sunny d for fear of getting his fingers tanned. stares at me when I go by him, and if I he pretends that he didn't see it. It's right, and probably he has forgotten h his father used to hoe corn for my fathe fifty cents a day, and how his mother dr a milk wagon and sold straw hats.

Folks needn't be stuck up because t have a few dollars in bank. Nature's c rency is brains and honest hearts, and th ey needn't make a man forget that father run a saw-mill and his mother her own servant. If any one can imp on the English language I have no ob tions, but let 'em do it without pucker their mouths until they look like ma watermelons and without twisting t tongues as if they had a peanut stuc their windpipes. Coffins are made to sure, and the earth never asks whethe dead are bon-ton or paupers.—*M. Q*

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A PREMONITION OF DEATH.—The m painful instance of a man having a prem nition of death that I knew of, was t of Mr. Fortescue, who lived in our vill He came home one afternoon with a p face and told his wife that he was de impressed with the conviction tha would die within forty-eight hours. T while she was bathed in tears, he sat d and had a long talk with her, giving di tions about his affairs, advising her a managing the dear children when he gone and telling her how tenderly he l her, and how hard it was for him to from her. After a few passionate ex sions of affection and regret, Mr. Forte sent for a lawyer and made his will. he went around and bade good-bye t friends and sought a minister, from w he obtained religious consolation and whom he parted weeping. Proceedi the tailor's he purchased a burial sui then, after making all the arrange with the undertaker for the fune bought a handsome satin-lined ros coffin and wrote out a list of the f whom he wanted to act as pall-bea The tombstone selected by him at marble yard bore a representation flower with a broken stem and the leg "Not lost, but gone before;" and i interview with the grave-digger at the etery he selected a spot near whe mother was laid under the green tree a tomb, at the same time giving d tions that violets should be planted a him in the early spring. It was very ancholy, and full of deepest pathos. was in 1844, and he is still alive and he having since been twice in the State L lature, once in jail for assault and ba upon his wife, and having been turne of the Temperance Society for drinki much bewildering rum. He resid Pencader, where he keeps a billiard s and he attributes that warning to hi ing been too bilious.—*Max Adeler.*

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EXPLAINED IT TO HER.—The De *Free Press* says an old lady, who lives i western part of this county, was se some butter to a grocer on Michigan ave and some one mentioned something a the Beecher scandal. "What is that t anyhow?" asked the old lady. "It's in the papers, but my eyes are poor, a haven't felt like reading." "Well its this," repied the grocer as he scraped the crock; "you see, Beecher hired Tilton to knit him twelve pairs of s and when she got 'em done he tried t a counterfeit bill on her." "Is that exclaimed the aged dame; "well, I d blame the papers a single bit for sho him up—he's worse'n a vagabond!"

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GENTLE reader, did you ever reflect Benjamin Franklin was once a light rod agent and had to submit to contu and reproach from bored househol A lightning rod which was put up u his personal supervision in 1762 rem still upon a hotel in New Hampshire.

HOME STRETCH—The stretch acros maternal knee.